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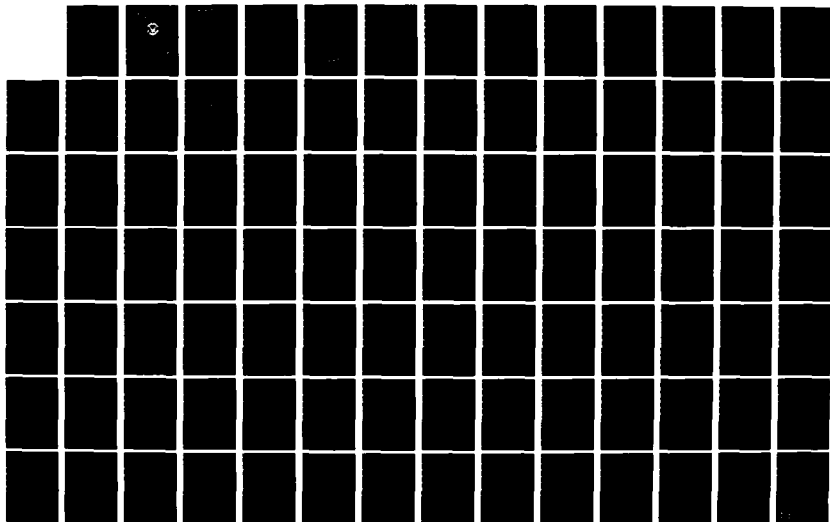
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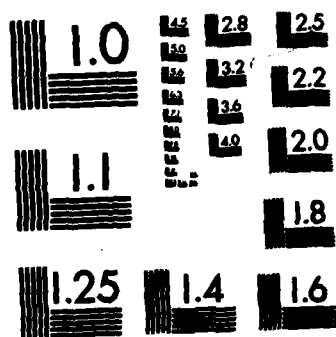
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THESIS

APPLICATION OF OPTIMIZATION
TECHNIQUES TO NAVAL SURFACE
COMBATANT SHIP SYNTHESIS

by

James L. Jenkins

October, 1982

Thesis Advisor: Garret N. Vanderplaats

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A125271	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Application of Optimization Techniques to Naval Surface Combatant Ship Synthesis		5. TYPE OF REPORT & PERIOD COVERED Master's Thesis October, 1982
7. AUTHOR(s) James L. Jenkins		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Naval Postgraduate School Monterey, California 93940		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS
12. REPORT DATE October, 1982		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 95
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report)
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Ship synthesis Ship design Optimization Conceptual design Numerical optimization Naval architecture Computer-aid design (CAD)		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) → This thesis presents a method of reducing the time required to accomplish ship design feasibility studies by coupling a naval surface combatant synthesis model with a general purpose nonlinear optimizer. Brief descriptions of optimization techniques and synthesis models are presented. The selection of design variables, constraints, and objective function is presented via a design example. Further examples are given illustrating the ability		

20. ABSTRACT (Continued)

to start with infeasible designs and proceed, through optimization, to feasible designs. Examples of ships developed using different objective functions are also presented. The synthesis/optimizer system provides results in a rapid and descriptive manner which compare favorably with existing designs and provides the naval architect with an efficient tool to use in the conceptual design phase of naval surface combatants.

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Application of Optimization Techniques to
Naval Surface Combatant Ship Synthesis

by

James L. Jenkins
Lieutenant, United States Navy
B.S.E., University of Michigan, 1975

Submitted in partial fulfillment of the
requirements for the degree of

MASTER OF SCIENCE IN MECHANICAL ENGINEERING

from the

NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL
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ABSTRACT

This thesis presents a method of reducing the time required to accomplish ship design feasibility studies by coupling a naval surface combatant synthesis model with a general purpose nonlinear optimizer. Brief descriptions of optimization techniques and synthesis models are presented. The selection of design variables, constraints, and objective function is presented via a design example. Further examples are given illustrating the ability to start with infeasible designs and proceed, through optimization, to feasible designs. Examples of ships developed using different objective functions are also presented. The synthesis/optimizer system provides results in a rapid and descriptive manner which compare favorably with existing designs and provides the naval architect with an efficient tool to use in the conceptual design phase of naval surface combatants.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my gratitude to Professor Vanderplaats for his endless patience and willingness to stop whatever he was doing and provide much needed assistance. His positive attitude and encouragement were a tremendous support.

I would also like to thank my wife and children for their faith, encouragement, and prayers during the last six months. They provided much needed motivation to keep on plugging when things got sticky.

Finally, I would like to thank the original Naval Architect, who delivered to Noah the first set of design requirements and ship's plans. Thank you Father in Heaven for granting me Your strength, wisdom, and patience.

I. INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

In today's environment of rapidly increasing costs, technological complexity, and growing threats, we must actively pursue ways in which to improve the effectiveness with which we apply the limited resources available to the design of naval combatants. Currently, the design process, from feasibility studies through keel laying of the lead ship takes almost a decade to complete. There is growing pressure to accelerate this process wherever possible in the design sequence. Inflation appears to be the primary motivator for this pressure; as we can look to painfully expensive examples of construction projects, which when delayed for whatever reason resulted in increased costs without significant platform improvements as compensation.

The naval architect and naval engineer involved in the design process today can turn to the high speed digital computer for a viable means of reducing the time required for the design process and thereby achieve significant monetary gains while maintaining or improving the quality of the design product. The goal of "best ship at least cost" and the "computer revolution" have resulted in a very successful software development effort within naval research activities. Reference [1] provides a catalog of

computer-aided design and construction (CASDAC) programs currently used by the Naval Sea Systems Command. The programs range from routines used for data management to complex synthesis model and arrangements packages.

The design of naval vessels can be categorized into three major phases. These are:

1. Conceptual Design
2. Preliminary Design
3. Contract Design

At each phase, the ship is defined in greater detail than the previous phase.

Conceptual design can be further subdivided into two components; 1) the feasibility study and, 2) the concept design. These too, represent levels of design detail with feasibility studies being the first and the crudest estimate of the ship, and concept design being the development and optimization of a single or several ships selected from feasibility studies.

Mills, in [Ref. 2], defines feasibility studies as

"...an estimate of the ship system level physical characteristics and cost related data for a design which represents a feasible solution to a specific set of performance requirements."

Restated, a feasibility study is a shortcut estimate of a ship's principal characteristics, machinery systems and various coefficients which when taken as a whole, are a feasible solution to the owner's specifications or desires.

Feasibility studies can be used for trade-off studies where new designs are evaluated; for subsystems trade-off studies, i.e. how different propulsions systems might work in a DD-963 hull, for evaluating changes in design standards and practices, or for determining an optimum feasible design with which to start the preliminary design phase.

It is evident from the brief descriptions above that large numbers of feasibility studies are required to satisfy all of the designers needs. This demand for volumes of output and information has resulted in feasibility studies being successfully computerized in the form of synthesis models. A synthesis model is an engineering design procedure for converting a set of requirements into the physical description of a ship which can satisfy those requirements. The ultimate result of using the synthesis model as a design tool is the ability to produce a far more detailed and accurate design earlier in the design sequence, thereby saving precious time and money and providing more reliable guidance in the design selection process.

B. PROBLEM STATEMENT

The main problem, simply stated, is that the design of naval surface combatants must be accomplished as quickly and as inexpensively as possible to prevent inflationary overruns and technology lag. The past three decades have provided numerous examples of the consequences of "too long

and too much." This thesis is intended to provide the designer a tool with which he can confidently accelerate the conceptual design phase and still produce high quality designs. The synthesis system will further free the designer to try innovative design concepts heretofor stymied by the burden of manual calculations and routine decisions.

C. SCOPE

The purpose of this thesis is to couple two existing computer programs; a naval surface combatant synthesis model [Ref. 3], and a general purpose non-linear optimizer [Ref. 4], to produce a synthesis system which will further enhance the ability of the naval architect during the conceptual design phase. Instead of using a synthesis model to generate hundreds of designs and then manually selecting one which appears to be the "best," the synthesis system will let the computer make the decision based on the limitations or constraints, and design requirements, coded in mathematical terms.

This process may be illustrated using the traditional design spiral. Synthesis models currently in use reflect a computerized version of the spiral which iterate until they converge to a feasible design or diverge and terminate with no design. Figure 1.1 illustrates this concept. Figure 1.2 presents the optimizer/synthesis cycle proposed in this thesis. Here only one cycle is generated in the spiral with

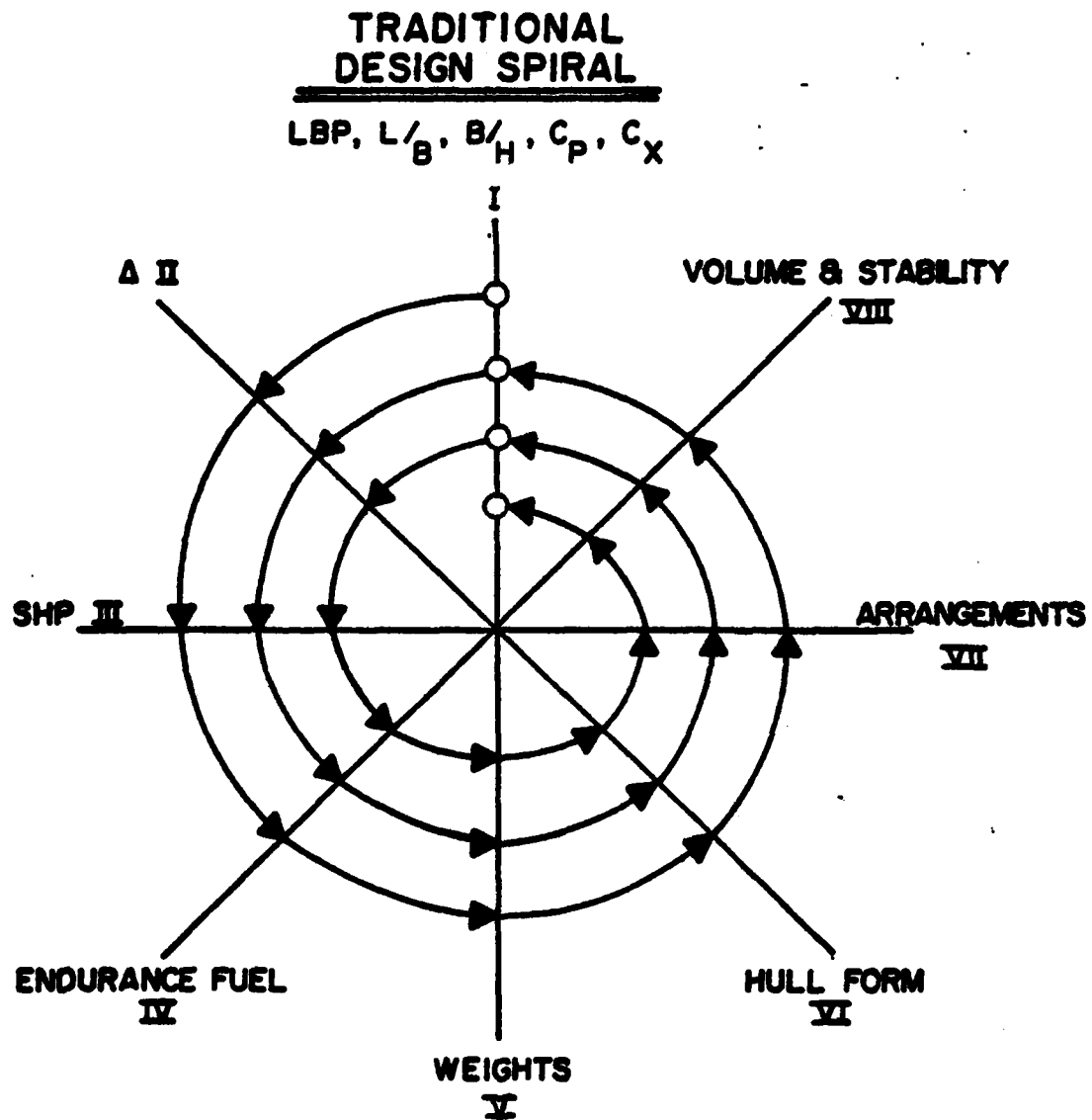


Figure 1.1 Traditional Design Spiral.

OPTIMIZED DESIGN SPIRAL

LBP, L/B , B/H , C_P , C_X

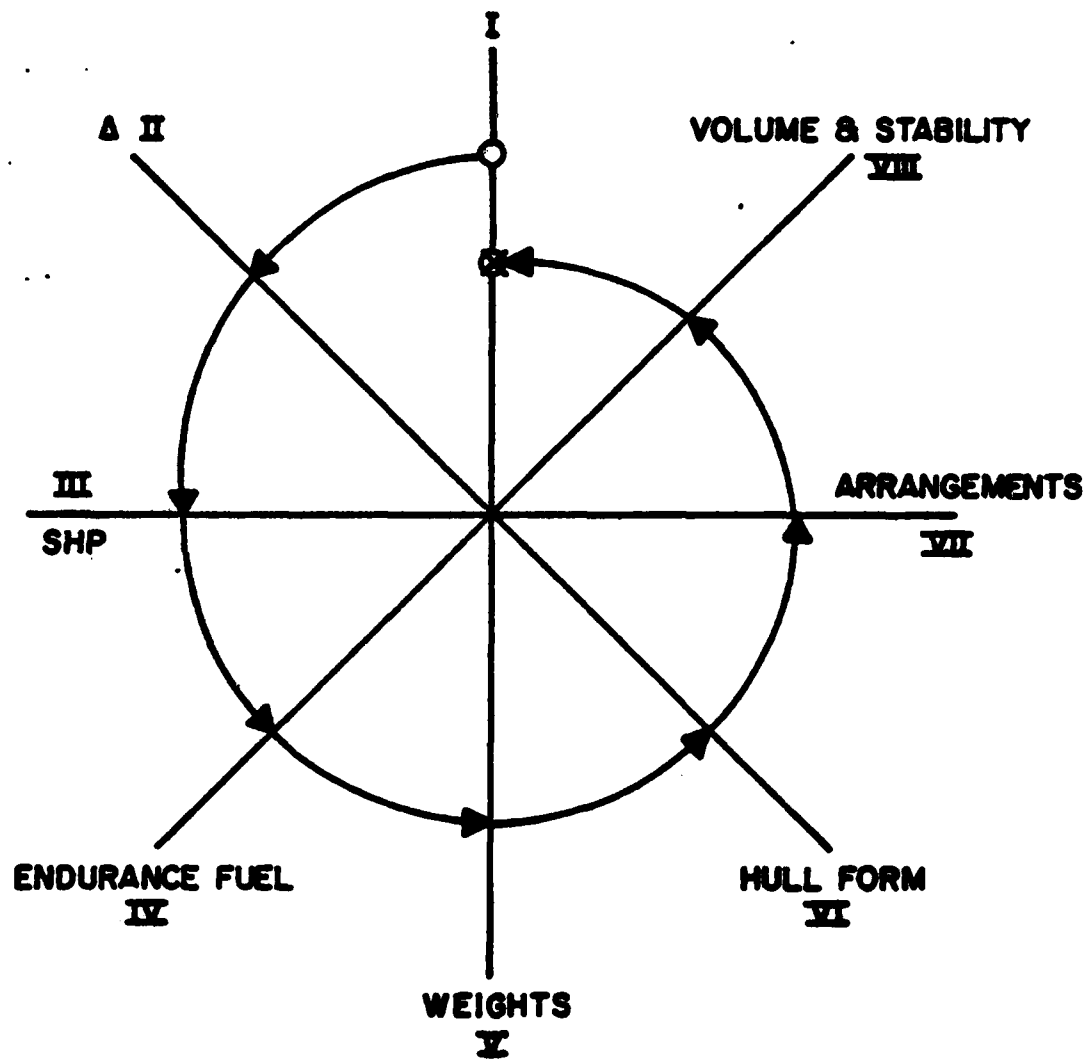


Figure 1.2 Optimized Design Spiral.

the optimizer changing design variables to meet the requirements of the design simultaneously with the calculations around the path. Differences between the desired and calculated values of specified parameters are treated as constraints which the optimizer works to satisfy. As can be seen graphically, much time and computational effort has been saved as a result of this process.

It must be emphatically stated at this point that the synthesis system is a design tool, as are the individual synthesis model and the optimizer routine, and all of them must be used carefully with considerable common sense and good engineering judgement.

The benefits of such a system are manifold and represent some of the best aspects of the individual programs.

Several are listed below.

1. An automated, optimized synthesis system further reduces the computational time necessary to do a feasibility study.
2. The results are consistent throughout the design with the computer making decisions and calculations as a matter of routine. This consistency is important when considering designs of radical character.
3. The results are more comprehensive. The synthesis model produces detailed output of essential data while the optimizer generates an easily traceable optimization trail, from which any design other than the optimum may be selected and evaluated.
4. The ability to conduct studies on designs optimized with respect to different design objectives, i.e. minimum displacement versus minimum cost, while maintaining the same repeatable design practices and standards.

5. And finally, the freedom to be innovative and creative in design as a result of no longer being tied to long, tedious manual calculations.

D. PRESENTATION OF THESIS

The remaining chapters of this thesis are outlined as follows. Chapter II presents a brief background on the optimization methods used in the COPES/CONMIN optimizer. A two variable design example is presented as an illustration to further highlight the optimization procedures.

Chapter III is a summary of the Reed synthesis model's salient features including logical program flow and a brief description of the program's subroutines.

Chapter IV presents the modifications that were necessary in the Reed model to couple it with the COPES/CONMIN optimizer. Constraints that were added are justified and presented.

Chapter V is a short design example using mission requirements similar to those of an FFG-7 as a baseline design. The example is used to present arguments supporting selection of objective functions and design variables.

Chapter VI presents design examples using different objective functions and comments on the merits of the synthesis system.

Chapter VII offers conclusions and recommendations.

Appendix A is a computer listing of the design example presented in Chapter V.

Appendix B is a listing of the elements in the GLOBCM COMMON block, identifying their global locations and meanings.

Appendix C is a listing of nomenclature used in this thesis.

II. OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter will present some of the fundamental concepts and definitions required to understand the optimization methods used in the COPES/CONMIN optimization program. COPES/CONMIN is then discussed in brief and a short two variable design example is presented to illustrate the methods used in determining the optimum solution. The explanations are necessarily short as it is assumed that the reader is already familiar with optimization methods. Should further details be desired, Fox [Ref. 5] and Himmelblau [Ref. 6] are very good texts which may be consulted.

B. DEFINITIONS.

It is important to define several key terms used in the optimization problem formulation. These are:

Design variables--The parameters for which values are to be chosen in producing a design will be called design variables. In the conceptual ship design phase these might be length, speed, beam to draft ratio, length to beam ratio, block coefficient, etc. Design variables may be constrained to a limited range, i.e. 300 to 700 feet for the length between perpendiculars, or they may take on any value.

Objective function--The single valued function with respect to which the design is optimized is called the objective function. Selection of the objective function can be one of the most important decisions in the design process. For ship designs, parameters such as displacement, economic measures of merit, speed, structural member fabrication costs and weight may be used. It is also possible to combine several important parameters to form a weighted combination which is to be optimized. This procedure is discussed extensively by Leopold and Reuter [Ref. 7].

Constraints--The design restrictions which must be satisfied in order to produce an acceptable design are collectively called constraints. In the design of a ship, many constraints are specified by the owner prior to any calculations being done. Some of these may be maximum navigational draft, maximum or minimum length or displacement, and certainly some measure of stability. If a parameter is beyond the value of a specified constraint, the constraint is said to be violated.

Infeasible Design--A design in which constraints are violated is called an infeasible or unacceptable design.

Feasible Design--A design which satisfies the specified constraints is called a feasible or acceptable design.

Side Constraint--A constraint which restricts the range of a design variable for reasons other than the direct

consideration of performance is called a side constraint. A side constraint in the design of a ship may be the minimum length or draft.

C. COPES/CONMIN

The COPES/CONMIN optimization program is a general purpose, non-linear optimizer capable of handling large, constrained problems. It has been successfully used in connection with aircraft synthesis models [Ref. 8], structural optimization [Ref. 9], airfoil design [Ref. 10], and numerous other engineering applications. Although the code itself is very sophisticated, the primary methods of optimization used are conjugate directions for locally unconstrained problems and feasible directions for locally constrained problems.

It solves the general non-linear optimization problem stated as follows:

$$\text{Minimize} \quad \text{OBJ} = F(\underline{X}) \quad 2.1$$

$$\text{subject to;} \quad G_i(\underline{X}) \leq 0 \quad \text{for } i = 1, m \quad 2.2$$

$$X_i^l \leq X_i \leq X_i^u \quad \text{for } i = 1, n \quad 2.3$$

where OBJ is the objective function. The vector \underline{X} contains the "n" design variables. $G_i(\underline{X})$ define the constraints imposed by the designer on the optimization problem and "m" is the total number of constraints. $F(\underline{X})$ and $G_i(\underline{X})$ may be either implicit or explicit functions of the design variables \underline{X} , but must be continuous. The variables X_i^l and X_i^u define

the lower and upper bounds, respectively, on the design variable X_1 and are the limits over which $F(\underline{X})$ and $G_1(\underline{X})$ are defined.

The n-dimensional space spanned by the design variables \underline{X} is referred to as the design space. As stated previously, any design which satisfies the inequalities of equation 2.2 is referred to as a feasible design. If the design violates one or more of the inequalities, it is said to be infeasible. The minimum feasible design is said to be optimal.

The optimization program begins with an initial \underline{X} vector which is input to the program and may or may not define a feasible design. The optimization process then proceeds iteratively by the following recursive relationship:

$$\underline{X}^{(q+1)} = \underline{X}^{(q)} + \alpha^* \underline{S}^{(q)} \quad 2.4$$

where q is the iteration number, vector \underline{S} is the direction of search in the n-dimensional design space, and α^* is a scalar which defines the distance of travel in the direction \underline{S} .

The optimization process then proceeds in two steps. The first is the determination of a direction \underline{S} which will reduce the objective function without violating constraints. The second is the determination of the scalar α^* so that the objective function is minimized in this direction, a new constraint is encountered, or a currently active constraint is encountered again.

Consider for example, a hypothetical problem in which we wish to minimize the displacement of a naval combatant in terms of two design variables; length between perpendiculars (LBP), and the length to beam ratio (L/B). There are also two constraints for this problem: constraint G1 requires that the calculated full load displacement is equal to or greater than the displacement estimated by an empirical formula, and constraint G2 requires that, in a similar manner, the calculated vertical center of gravity be greater than or equal to the empirical estimation.

Figure 2.1 is a graphical representation of such a problem showing the contours of constant objective function value as well as the constraint boundaries. Assume that a design at point A is given so that initially no constraints are active or violated. The program then begins by initially perturbing each of the \underline{X} variables to determine its effect on the objective function (full load displacement). That is, the gradient of the displacement function is calculated by the finite difference method. Because no constraints are violated or active, it is obvious that the greatest improvement in the objective function is obtained by moving in the negative gradient or steepest descent direction so that $\underline{S} = -\underline{\nabla}(\text{DISPFL})$. Having determined \underline{S} , the scalar α^* in equation 2.4 must now be determined so that either the objective function is minimized in this

TWO VARIABLE DESIGN SPACE

L/B RATIO VS. LBP

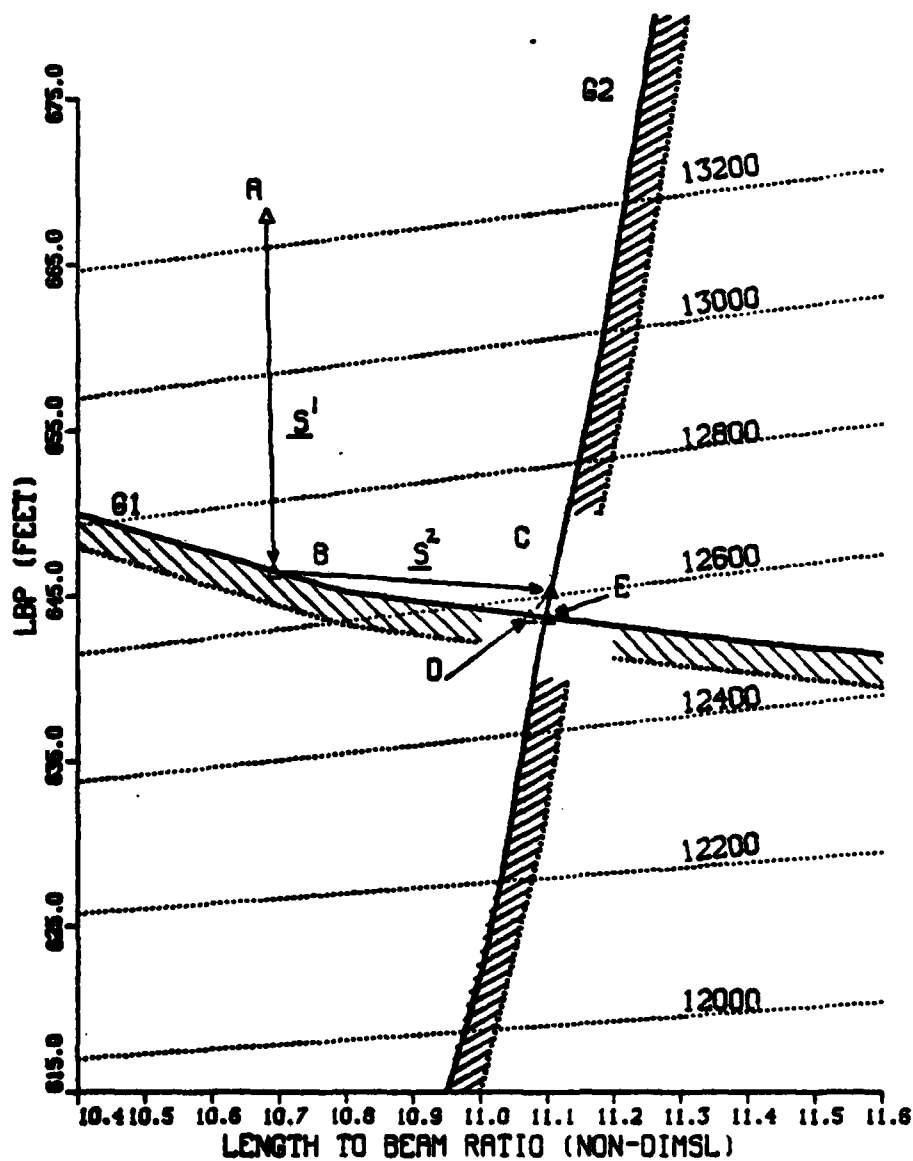


Figure 2.1 Two Variable Design Space Example.

direction or some constraint boundary is encountered. A one-dimensional search is done in the direction \underline{S} to determine the appropriate value for α^* so that an improved design can be achieved at point B. No further improvement can be achieved in this direction as the constraint G1 is encountered. Now a search direction must be found which will reduce the objective function without violating the displacement constraint, G1. Such a direction can be found by solving a linear programming subproblem with a single quadratic constraint. The details of such a problem are given in [Ref. 9] and [Ref. 11].

The goal of the subproblem is to find a search direction which will minimize the objective and yet not violate any constraints. If no such direction exists, then the current point is considered optimal or at least a local minimum. In the example, a direction can be found and the design proceeds from point B to point C where constraint G2 is encountered. The subprogram is solved again, resulting in a further reduction of the objective and an active constraint at point D. From point D, the one-dimensional search yields a solution at point E in Figure 2.1 which is the vertex of the two constraints. Once again the design variables are perturbed to obtain the gradient of the objective and both active constraints, thus the linear subproblem is solved. This time the solution is zero,

indicating the optimal design has been achieved. Point E is clearly the optimum since no direction exists at this point which will reduce the objective function any further without violating one or both of the constraints.

For preliminary designs, it is often quite possible for the initial design to start in the infeasible region. Logic is included in the optimization program so that if this situation occurs, a direction vector S is obtained which will point toward the feasible region with a minimal increase in the objective function.

The methods used in this example are, in principle, directly extendable to the n-dimensional problem. Also, additional constraints can be imposed without increasing the complexity of the design process. For the Reed/COPEX/CONLIN system it appears that the optimizer is comprehensive enough to easily handle all the design variables and constraints the designer could possibly want without any significant increase in computational time. Also, ship designs are noted for their condition of flat-laxity in terms of similar ships having similar dimensions and design parameters. This condition increases the probability of the optimizer achieving an optimal solution.

III. SHIP SYNTHESIS MODELS

A. HISTORY

As stated in Chapter I, a synthesis model is an engineering procedure which converts a specific set of performance requirements into the physical description of a ship which satisfies those requirements. There have been several synthesis models available for the naval ship designer since the late 1960's. Two of these models, currently used by the Navy, were the primary reference sources for the development of the Reed model used in this thesis. They are the U.S. Navy's destroyer model DD07 [Ref. 2] and Center for Naval Analysis Conceptual Design of Ships Model (CODESHIP) [Ref. 3]. A third model developed by the Coast Guard patterned primarily after the DD07 synthesis model was also used as a reference in constructing the Reed model [Ref. 12].

The destroyer model, DD07, was first developed in the 1960's and has been continually updated since then. This model was developed to represent only U.S. destroyer type ships.

The general framework for the method of analysis used in the CODESHIP model was also conceived in the sixties at the Center for Naval Analysis. CODESHIP was created to model ships which range in size from patrol craft to aircraft

carriers. Because of the wide range of ship types in the data base, the CODESHIP model is not as accurate in predicting actual values as a model designed for a specific ship type, e.g. DD07 for surface combatants. The greatest asset CODESHIP provided in the development of the Reed model was its highly versatile input and output features.

B. REED MODEL DESCRIPTION

The Reed model used in this thesis was developed to provide a more versatile synthesis model than CODESHIP and DD07. Specifically, the model allows the designer to control the design standards and practices to which the ship is designed and to observe the resulting ship characteristics from a more functional level than existing models provided. Although based on standard calculations derived from functionally similar ships, the designer is still given the opportunity to be flexible in his selection of values reflecting different design standards and practices. The resulting synthesis model enables the user to explore a significantly greater number of design options and provides a greater freedom than previously allowed with manual calculations or even other synthesis models.

The Reed model has been used at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology since 1976. The primary purpose for the use there has been academic, although the results the model produces are certainly consistent with current design

practices. In addition to its applications during conceptual design, the Reed model can also be used during later design phases as a design aid for updating predictions, and as a tool for conducting comparative naval architecture studies.

The Reed model is limited to surface displacement ships configured as naval combatants. The data base was created using ships which ranged in full load displacement from 1,770 to 16,294 tons and which had lengths between perpendiculars of 301 to 700 feet. No cost characteristics are calculated by the model.

C. REED MODEL ORGANIZATION

The Reed model, as it was received, is controlled by a main program. The main program calls the various subroutines as required to calculate information for output and to let program execution proceed. Program control organization is shown in Figure 3.1.

The logical program organization or program flow is shown in Figure 3.2. The program begins by reading the following data:

1. Names of items to be printed in the output,
2. Residual resistance coefficient values taken from the Taylor Standard Series [Ref. 13], and
3. Data for all the items in the payload shopping list.

If more than one ship is to be run, the specifications for the second ship are then read using subroutine DATA2.

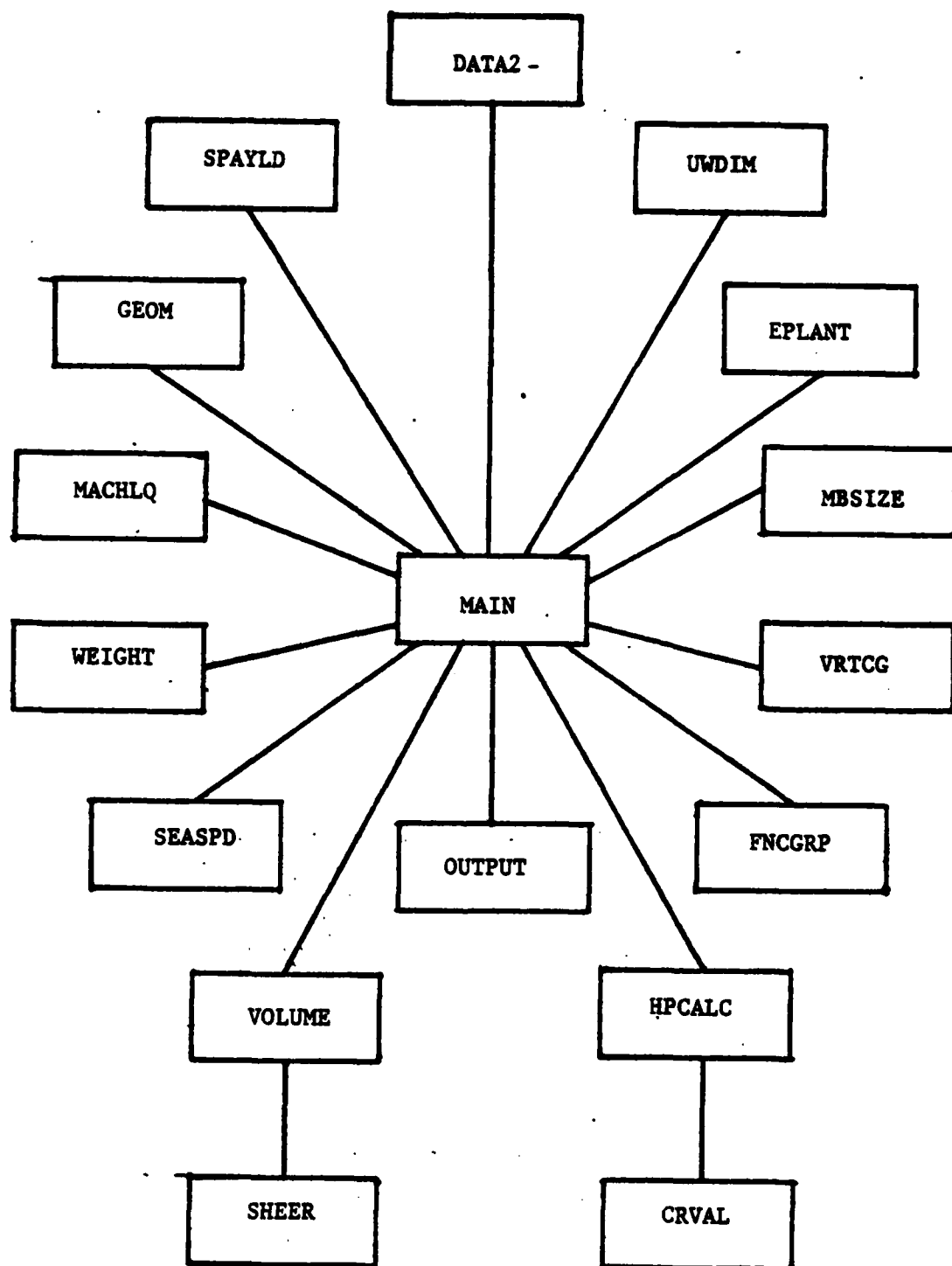


Figure 3.1 Reed Model Program Organization.



Following this, the main program calls subroutine SPAYLD which is used to sort the weights of the payload items input and place them in the proper BSCI¹ weight groups. The value of WPAYIN, the total weight of payload input, is calculated and is used for the initial estimation of the full load displacement, should the length between perpendiculars (LBP) not be specified.

Next, the underwater hull shape is determined in the subroutine UWDIM. Values input to this subroutine are LBP,² free surface effect correction, Cp, Cx, GM/B, as well as the estimated KG and full load displacement. Output values from UWDIM are beam, draft, and Cwp.

If the length between perpendiculars LBP, is not specified at the start of the program, it is calculated in the subroutine GEOM prior to transferring control to UWDIM. This feature was removed from the synthesis model when it was coupled to COPES/CONMIN and it is assumed that the designer will have a reasonable estimate of LBP to begin the design.

Subroutine HPCALC is called to determine either the maximum sustained speed, VSUS, or the horsepower required at

¹BSCI--"Bureau of Ships Consolidated Index of Drawings, Materials, and Services, Related to Construction and Conversion" of February 1965 and given in an appendix to Reference [14].

²Variables used in this thesis are described in Appendix C, Nomenclature.

the maximum sustained speed, SHP. If VSUS is input, the HPCALC routine along with the CRVAL subroutine generate an estimate of the horsepower required to maintain the maximum sustained speed. If SHP is input, HPCALC is used to compute a corresponding VSUS through an iterative procedure. HPCALC is called a second time to find the horsepower required at endurance speed. Endurance speed must be input.

Next, the subroutine EPLANT is called to calculate cruise, battle, and 24 hour average electric loads. Based on these estimates, the required number and size of the generators is determined. The electric loads and number of generators may be input, in which case these calculations will be by-passed.

Subroutine MACHLQ is called to calculate machinery and other related liquid weights. Liquids considered machinery related are potable water, reserve feed water, lube oil, fuel oil, and diesel oil. These calculations are based on the military requirements of the ship. Liquid weights are used to determine the required tankage volume.

MBSIZE determines the minimum depth of the machinery box which then corresponds to the minimum depth the ship must have amidships.

The next step is to calculate the required and available volumes for the ship and to achieve a balance between the two. This is done in the VOLUME and SHEER subroutines. As

most naval combatants are now considered volume-limited, this is one of the most important aspects of the synthesis model.

The subroutine WEIGHT next determines the weights of all light ship and load items that are not payload-related. Full load displacement is calculated and it is then compared to the estimated value of displacement used to proceed this far in the program. If the two values are not within a specified tolerance, say 10 tons, the program reestimates displacement and iterates through all previous calculations. If the two values are within the specified tolerance, then the program continues on and compares the estimated and calculated values for the vertical center of gravity. In a similar manner, if the two values are within a specified tolerance, the program continues; if not, there is a new estimate generated and an iterative process proceeds until agreement is made. The vertical center of gravity is calculated in the subroutine VRTCG. If after a specified number of iterations, the comparisons for either displacement or vertical center of gravity are still not within the desired tolerances, the program prints an error message and terminates.

At this point in the synthesis model, all essential calculations have been completed and the principal characteristics and coefficients of the "feasible" design have been determined. FNCGRP is called to place weights and

volumes into their proper functional groupings as listed in Appendix C of Reference [15]. These groupings form a major portion of the detailed output from the synthesis model.

The subroutine SEASPD calculates the speed the vessel is able to sustain in the North Atlantic Ocean in order that relative comparisons may be made of seakeeping characteristics.

The final subroutine is OUTPUT which prints the input specifications first, followed by the payload items input, summary of results from the final estimate of principal characteristics, functional group results, BSCI weight listings, and the functional electrical loads. The OUTPUT routine is very versatile in that any portion of the above output may be suppressed or printed as the designer desires.

The above descriptions of the subroutines in the Reed synthesis model were designed to give the reader a general idea of how the program functions. The routines are described in much greater detail in [Ref. 3] and [Ref. 12]. The reader is encouraged to use these to make changes to the synthesis model or to gain a greater understanding of the program.

IV. COUPLING COPES/CONMIN AND THE REED MODEL

A. SELECTION OF DESIGN VARIABLES AND OBJECTIVE FUNCTIONS

One of the most important decisions in the development of the synthesis system is the choice of parameters to be used as design variables and objective functions. Review of current literature pertaining to preliminary design synthesis and optimization models, [Ref. 16-22], produced two different approaches to the problem. Nowacki [Ref. 16], worked with a single economic measure of merit (required freight rate) for the objective function of tanker designs and used speed/length ratio, B/T , L/B , C_b , and L/D as design variables. Mandel and Leopold [Ref. 17], recommended that for tanker or general cargo vessels a three-term weighted optimization criterion be used as the objective function. One term would be an economic criterion, the second term would take into account payload weight and the third term payload volume. Both payload terms are based on the owner's requirements. They selected displacement, C_p , speed/length ratio, B/T and L/D as the five design variables. Leopold and Reuter [Ref. 7], carried the multiple term optimization criterion a step further in their paper on design methods and philosophies for the FDL, LHA, and DD-963. Here they proposed an optimization criterion containing seven terms; cost, effectiveness, flexibility, availability,

habitability, vulnerability, survivability, innovation, and nonobsolescence. Through this was never expressed as a mathematical function, it indicates the attempts to quantify key parameters in optimization methods.

From the summary presented by Nowacki [Ref. 16], it was apparent that some sort of economic measure of merit was the dominant objective function for commercial vessels. This is to be expected as profit is the motivation for construction and operation of a commercial vessel. Military vessels, specifically naval combatants, are not required to be profitable. Their mission is to deliver a military payload at a specified time and place and to provide military services when and where needed. Therefore, economic criteria, though certainly important, are not as vital to the designer as are the ability of the vessel to carry its military payload and perform its military duties.

In recent years, the naval combatant has become area/volume critical in nature. Accordingly, this has become the dominant factor in establishing the ship size. Taking into account the fact that volume is critical and that there exists an implicit relationship between volume and displacement, it was decided that displacement would be the most representative variable for the objective function. According to Manning [Ref. 22: p. 101], using least displacement as a measure of merit for the military vessel gives the highest ratio of military payload to displacement. This

selection is further supported by the fact that total ship cost can be roughly estimated by the displacement.

The design variables selected for the Reed/COPES/CONMIN system were LBP, L/B, B/H, Cp, and Cx. These variables were selected by running sensitivity studies on displacement with respect to each design variable over a specified range of values. The payload and all other factors remained constant in this analysis as each design variable was tested. It is felt that these variables are the most significant in the determination of the principal characteristics and provide the designer with considerable flexibility for innovation.

It should be noted that any one of the design variables may be designated as the objective function so that comparisons of designs with, say displacement as the objective function can be made with designs that may have used LBP or Cp as the objective function. Also, should the designer desire, he may designate any of the other variables used in the Reed model as objective functions and/or design variables. It is only necessary to ensure that the variable is listed in the GLOBCM statement.

B. THE GLOBCM STATEMENT

The GLOBCM COMMON statement is a requirement of the COPES/CONMIN program. All variables used as objective functions, constraints and/or design variables must be listed in the common statement and the statement must appear in

each subroutine the variable is used in. It is used by the optimizer as a catalog to identify where the design variables, objective function(s), and constraints are, and what purpose they fulfill. In the Reed/COPES/CONMIN system the GLOBCM statement has DISPFL, full load displacement, and a 2500 element vector labelled S as entries. The S vector contains input parameters, payload items and quantities, BSCI weight group data, BSCI vertical center of gravity data, volume values for payload and input items, electrical load values, miscellaneous parameters and coefficients, and space for inputting any special payload items not included in the standard payload shopping list. DISPFL was added to GLOBCM because it was not in the S vector. All of the design variables used in this thesis are contained in the S vector. The element numbers are listed in Appendix B.

C. CONSTRAINTS

In order to couple the Reed model with COPES/CONMIN, it was necessary to make several major modifications to the synthesis program. In addition to the modifications, all default parameters were replaced by constraints.

The main program in the Reed model had two iterative loops which were removed. The first loop occurred after all the weight calculations had been done. The purpose of this loop was to check to see if the calculated value for the full load displacement equalled the estimated value for displacement

within a user specified tolerance. If the difference was not within the tolerance, the program would estimate a new value for displacement, calculate a new full load displacement and make the check again. The iteration continued until the check was satisfied or a maximum number of iterations was achieved at which time an error message was printed and the program terminated. This loop was replaced with a single constraint. The quotient of the calculated displacement to the estimated displacement minus one is required to be less than or equal to zero.

$$G1 = \text{DISPFL/DPTRY} - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

The second loop in the main program is exactly the same as the first except that it compares the initial and calculated values for the vertical center of gravity (VCG). This loop was replaced with a constraint similar to the first using calculated VCG and estimated VCG.

$$G2 = \text{CGFLD/KGTRY} - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

In the subroutine UWDIM, two default values were replaced by constraints. These defaults required that the beam to draft ratio be greater than two and less than four in order to use the residual resistance coefficients in the Taylor Standard Series tables. The constraints are:

$$G3 = 2.0/\text{BTR} - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

$$G4 = \text{BTR}/4.0 - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

A third constraint is added here to satisfy a stability

criterion. A variable R is introduced in the subroutine with a value of:

$$R = KB + BM - GM - KG - FSCORR$$

When $R = 0$, the stability criteria is just satisfied, therefore the constraint

$$G5 = -R/10 \leq 0.0$$

must be less than or equal to zero to ensure a stable design. R is divided by ten as a means of scaling in order that G5 will have the same relative magnitude as the other constraints.

Subroutines HPCALC and CRVAL have the greatest number of constraints in them due to the limitations of the Taylor Standard Series power estimation. The maximum ranges for the input variables that are accepted are listed below:

$$2.0 \leq B/H \leq 4.0$$

$$0.48 \leq C_p \leq 0.70$$

$$0.001 \leq C_v \leq 0.006 \quad \text{for} \quad 0.5 \leq V/\sqrt{L} \leq 1.3$$

$$0.001 \leq C_v \leq 0.003 \quad \text{for} \quad 0.5 \leq V/\sqrt{L} \leq 2.0$$

These are translated into the following constraints:

$$G3 = 2.0/BTR - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

$$G4 = BTR/4.0 - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

$$G6 = 0.48/C_p - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

$$G7 = C_p/0.70 - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

$$G8 = 0.5/SLRAT - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

$$XX = SLRAT/1.3 - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

$$G9 = 0.001/C_v - 1.0 \leq 0.0$$

G10 = Cv/0.006 - 1.0 ≤ 0.0

G11 = SLRAT/2.0 - 1.0 ≤ 0.0

XXX = Cv/0.003 - 1.0 ≤ 0.0

G12 = -1.0

IF ((XX .GT. 0.0) .and. (XXX .GT. 0.0)) G12 = 1.0

The remaining constraints appear in the subroutines VOLUME and SHEER. In the routine VOLUME, there was a loop which iterated to match the total estimated ship volume with the total calculated ship volume by increasing the deck house size or by adding a raised deck to the ship. This loop was replaced by the following constraint:

G13 = RSSV/DHV - 1.0 ≤ 0.0

D. FURTHER PROGRAM MODIFICATIONS

As stated previously, it is necessary for the operation of COPES/CONMIN to have the analysis portion (i.e. the synthesis model) of the program in subroutine form. The subroutine is called ANALIZ and has the calling parameter ICALC. When ICALC = 1, the data for the operation of COPES/CONMIN is read in. For ICALC = 2, all the analysis calculations are performed by the optimizer, and when ICALC = 3, the final results are printed out. Lines were inserted into the Reed program at the appropriate points to facilitate the operation of ANALIZ as stated above.

In the stand alone form, the Reed model is capable of analyzing one or more ships as the designer desires. The

Reed/COPES/CONMIN system will process only one design at a time. This is not considered a problem because changes to the input data files are made easily and the computational time for each run is short.

Subroutine GEOM was deleted from the program. This subroutine calculated a LBP based on the weight of the payload when no LBP was input to the program. It is felt that the designer can estimate a LBP which the optimizer can start with and proceed to an optimum design.

Extensive changes were made in the subroutine SHEER. It is assumed that the minimum depth amidships is the same or greater than the depth of the machinery box. This value is compared to LBP/16 and the largest of the two values is selected as the depth amidships. Having satisfied this criterion, an iterative routine was used to estimate the freeboard at the forward and after perpendiculars. The iterations were based on an assumption that sheer fractions of 0.01 and 0.03 forward and 0.001 and 0.0075 aft were esthetically and structurally satisfactory. If these fractions could not be met, the program printed an error message and terminated. This was changed so that when the depth amidships was established, the freeboard at the forward and after perpendiculars were assigned as:

$$F0 = (0.03 * LBP + D10) - H$$

$$F20 = (0.0075 * LBP + D10) - H$$

respectively. These values are comparable to those produced by the Reed model alone and simplify the design process. Should different values be desired, it is only necessary to change the two equations.

The Reed model was written giving the program the option to add a raised deck to the hull if the total required arrangements volume was greater than the total available arrangements volume. The option was deleted from the program and replaced by constraint G13. Should the designer wish to have a raised deck design, the calculations can be replaced but care must be taken to ensure that no design variables are altered by an internal loop, thereby short-cutting the optimizer.

There were numerous small changes made to the Reed model to make the coupling of the two programs more efficient. They are, however, insignificant and will not be documented here.

V. DESIGN EXAMPLE

A. INTRODUCTION

This chapter will present an example using the Reed/COPES/CONMIN synthesis system. It is assumed that the user is familiar with Appendix A, the User's Manual, of Reference [3] and the data description and input format for COPES presented in Reference [4]. The logic for the selection of the objective function, design variables, and constraints will be discussed as the method of problem presentation.

B. EXAMPLE DESCRIPTION

All designs start with the owner's requirements or in military terms, the Operational Requirements (OR). This delineates the military payload and mission to be accomplished over the lifetime of the ship. From the OR, the designer is able to select those parameters which will help him make an initial estimate of the ship, i.e. start the conceptual design phase. In this example, the operational requirements will be similar to those of an AAW/ASW capable escort ship like the Oliver Hazard Perry class frigate.

Mission requirements specified in the OR will generally dictate the type of equipment required in the design. Table 21 of Appendix A, [Ref. 3] can be used like a shopping list

at this point. The designer can pick and choose the weapons systems, electronics suites, ammunition load-outs, preliminary liquid loads, and aviation items he desires to use. This list of items technically defines the military payload hardware. Additional men and materials are required to support and operate the payload. A partial list of payload items selected for this design example are listed in Table I.

TABLE I

Military Payload List

FF(ASW command and control) Radio communications
SPS-49 Radar w/IFF
SPS-55 Radar w/IFF
SQS-56 Sonar
FF/FFG Basic ECM suite
ASWC and C-FF-2C,7D Electronic Tactical Data Systems
Vulcan/Phalanx on 01Lv
76mm Gun, 01Lv
Mk-92 CIWS/STIR
800 3"/50 rounds
10000 20mm rounds
Mk-13 Tartar Missile Launcher w/40 Missiles
Mk-32 Triple Torpedo Tubes P/S w/24 Torpedos
Harpoon FCS
1 Lamps MK III Helo with support

Having made these decisions, which incidentally may have taken many, many weeks, the designer then proceeds to select those parameters which define the ship form. Here the designer has slightly more freedom than with the payload entries. It is possible to run systems trade-off studies comparing different propulsion plants, hull materials, and design standards. Items in this category come from Table 12 of Appendix A, Reference [3]. They are such things as type of propulsion plant desired, number of propellers, the endurance range and speed, geometric parameters such as length, L/B, B/H, coefficients of form, electric plant parameters, and crew accommodations.

Up to this point in the process the synthesis model and the Reed/COPES/CONMIN system are essentially the same. To continue further with the synthesis model will require that relatively accurate values of the ship specifications be input. The Reed/COPES/CONMIN system on the other hand allows any starting value that is within the specified limits of the design variables. That is, it is possible to start with an entirely infeasible design and yet end up with a feasible design after optimization. This is one of the strengths of the synthesis system.

From the specifications identified in this group of parameters, the designer selects the objective function(s), design variables, and constraints. He may also develop a

function he considers viable as an objective function and insert it into the synthesis model. Table II lists those variables which must be input in the problem specifications.

TABLE II

Ship Specifications List

Sustained Speed	Emergency Electrical Plant Type
Endurance Speed	Type of ship heating
Endurance Range	Fin Stabilizers (Y/N)
LBP	Officers' Accommodations
L/B	CPO Accommodations
B/H	Enlisted Accommodations
Cp	Flag Accommodations
Cx	Troop Accommodations
Propulsion Plt Type	Passenger Accommodations
Sustained SHP	Basic Hull Material
Number of Main Engines	Basic Superstructure Material
Number of Shafts	GM/B Stability Value
Propeller Type	Design Margin
Shaft Type	Free Surface Correction
Ship Service Elect Plt Type	Passageway Type (P/S or CL)

C. PARAMETER DESCRIPTIONS

Selection of the objective function in this example is based on the comments of Manning in Reference [22] and Saunders in Reference [23]. From Manning:

"There are two criteria which may be used to measure the excellence of a design. The one usually applied

to warships is that the best design is the one of least displacement. This design gives the highest value of the ratio of military load to displacement."

Accordingly, it was decided to use displacement (DISPFL) as the objective function. The intent will be to minimize the displacement required to support the specified payload items and to use this as an indicator of relative size and cost when compared with other designs. DISPFL is listed in global location one in the GLOBCM statement and identified as the objective function to be minimized in data block E.

Five parameters have been selected as independent design variables. The first is the length between perpendiculars. Justification for this selection is well stated by Saunders on page 343 of Reference [23].

"In the group of underwater form coefficients and parameters developed through the years, the ship length L logically appears as one of the principal dimensions. It is related directly and indirectly to the beam, the draft, the displacement weight, the displacement volume, and to many other factors."

Length is designated by LBP and is in global location 5.

The second design variable is the ratio of length to beam (L/B). Although the L/B ratio can be related to the prismatic coefficient, C_p , and the B/H ratio and is therefore not strictly independent, it has still been selected as a design variable. Motivation for this selection comes from the methods used in the Reed synthesis model to determine the beam and initial powering estimates. It may also be used as a weak measure of turning characteristics [Ref. 23: p. 352]

and course tracking when comparing designs. The L/B ratio is in global location 6.

The beam to draft ratio (B/H) is the third design variable. This ratio is used to determine the ship's draft and is used in estimating horsepower requirements. It is stored in global location 7.

The fourth design variable is the prismatic coefficient, C_p . This coefficient indicates the fullness of the underwater hull and is therefore indirectly related to displacement. A small C_p means the ship has fine ends and a full midbody. A large C_p means full or blunt ends similar to a tanker or barge. C_p is in global location 8.

The last design variable is the midship section coefficient. This relates the area of the midship section to a rectangle whose sides are equal to the draft and the beam at that section. It is used in estimating the hull strength and initial power requirements. It is located in global location 9.

With the design variables identified it is now necessary to specify their global location in the GLOBCM statement and to specify any side constraints that may be imposed on the design variables. COPES data block F is used to specify side constraints and data block G provides COPES with the design variable number and global location. Design variables 1-5 are located in global locations 5-9. Table III

presents the side constraints that are imposed as a result of the restricted data base used in the synthesis system.

TABLE III

Side Constraints on Design Variables

PARAMETER	LOWER BOUND	UPPER BOUND
LBP	300 ft.	700 ft.
L/B	7.00	12.0
B/H	2.00	4.00
Cp	0.50	0.90
Cx	0.75	0.90

D. CONSTRAINT PHILOSOPHY

It is worthy to philosophize a bit at this point about side constraints and about constraints in general. The constraints imposed on the design variables in this example are used to maintain the design within the specifications of the synthesis model data base. Extrapolation of designs based on data and on empirical relationships derived for the model is considered risky at best and would probably be better accomplished with manual calculations. Further, the design is constrained by the limitations of the residual resistance coefficient values of the Taylor Standard Series used in the horsepower estimations. The obvious point to be made is that as the synthesis system is constrained, so the designer is constrained. He cannot develop feasibility studies for aircraft carriers or air cushion vehicles with a

destroyer synthesis model. Also, he cannot justifiably try radically different design concepts for a destroyer if the concepts render the data base invalid. The manner in which the designer attacks this problem is an indication of his creativity and foresight. Improvement in the synthesis system is certainly an option to help eliminate some of the constraints required. For this synthesis model, the resistance coefficients could be expanded through the testing of ship models whose size is larger than those used to obtain the Taylor Standard Series data. This is an expensive and time consuming process and must be considered carefully in light of what is desired from the synthesis system. Again, the designer's ability to use the synthesis system as a tool is the key to his success.

Hypothetically, a synthesis system should be designed to model real world conditions and require only those constraints imposed by the real world, i.e. no negative areas or plate thicknesses. The Reed model is considered an excellent synthesis model and requires relatively few constraints to maintain real world conditions. In some problems, it is necessary to use constraints to prevent the optimizer from exploiting a weakness or undesirable trend in the analysis portion of the code. This is not the case with this system and this point is mentioned only in passing should the designer desire to make significant alterations to the synthesis model.

Having briefly discussed constraints, it is now appropriate to identify them specifically and illustrate how they are delineated in the COPES data cards. In Chapter IV thirteen constraints (G1-G13) were proposed to replace several iterative loops and termination criteria built into the original Reed model. All of these constraints are satisfied when they have a value less than or equal to zero. These constraints were assigned unused numbers in the S vector and occupy global locations 77 through 89. All of the constraints together form a constraint set as they are all of the same magnitude and are satisfied by meeting the same criteria. Data block H is used to specify the number of constraint sets, in this case one. Data block I identifies the first and last global locations of the constraint set, 77 and 89, and specifies the upper and lower bounds and any scaling desired for the constraints. For this example, the upper bound is zero, the lower bound is numerically minus infinity and the scaling value is defaulted to 0.1.

Should any further constraints be desired the designer need only identify them in the S vector, specify their global locations, their upper and lower limits and any scaling necessary via the appropriate data blocks. Table IV is a listing of the COPES/CONMIN data blocks illustrating the entries described above.

TABLE IV

COPES/CONMIN Data Blocks

```

$ BLOCK A
OPTIMIZED VERSION OF THE FFG-7
$ BLOCK B
2,5
$ BLOCK C
3,,,10,,,50
$ BLOCK D
0.,,-0.02
0.,
$ BLOCK E
0,1,-1.0
$ BLOCK F
$                               LBP
300.0,700.0
$                               L/B
7.0,12.0
$                               B/H
2.0,4.0
$                               Cp
0.50,0.90
$                               Cx
0.75,0.90
$ BLOCK G
1,5
2,6
3,7
4,8
5,9
$ BLOCK H
1,
$ BLOCK I
77,89
-1.0E+15,0.0,0.0,0.0
$ BLOCK V
END

```

E. EXAMPLE RESULTS

The results of this example are best presented in tabular form. Table V illustrates the initial and the optimum values for the objective function, design variables, and constraints. Note that the initial design was infeasible

with constraints G1, G2, and G13 violated. Physically, this meant that the initial design was unstable (G2) as a result of insufficient volume (G13) and displacement (G1) to support the required payload. The optimizer increased the displacement by manipulating the design variables until all the constraints were satisfied. Constraint G13 is indicated as active, which means that it lies within a specified tolerance value of the constraint zero value boundary.

TABLE V

Initial and Optimum Parameter Values

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>INITIAL VALUE</u>	<u>OPTIMUM VALUE</u>
Objective Function		
DISPFL	2865.05	3511.68
Design Variables		
LBP	300.0	394.38
L/B	9.07	8.76
B/H	3.14	3.32
Cp	0.59	0.50 ¹
Cx	0.75	0.77
Constraints		
G1	6.22 ²	-0.015
G2	1.85 ²	-0.068
G3	-3.63	-0.398
G4	-2.15	-0.168
G5	-7.85	-2.062
G6	-1.90	-0.040
G7	-1.52	-0.285
G8	-5.66	-0.503
G9	-5.57	-0.501
G10	-6.23	-0.665
G11	-4.22	-0.496
G12	-10.0	-1.000
G13	11.86 ²	-0.0006 ³

¹lower bound of design variable

²violated constraint

³active constraint

Figure 5.1 is a graph of the objective function versus the number of iterations required to reach the optimum. It can be seen that the optimizer is indeed efficient and in this example arrived at a value very near the optimum in five iterations. The remaining four iterations were done simply to "fine tune" the value of the objective function. The average run time for this example was approximately two and one half CPU second on an IBM 3033 system. The entire example with values for all the parameters at each iteration is provided in Appendix A.

Comparison of the data arrived at in this example using the general specifications of the FFG-7 were very good. Displacement was within five percent of the actual ship displacement. Most of the other parameters were within at least ten percent of the actual and could have been made more accurate by greater detail in the problem specifications.

OPTIMIZATION HISTORY

DISPLACEMENT VS ITERATIONS

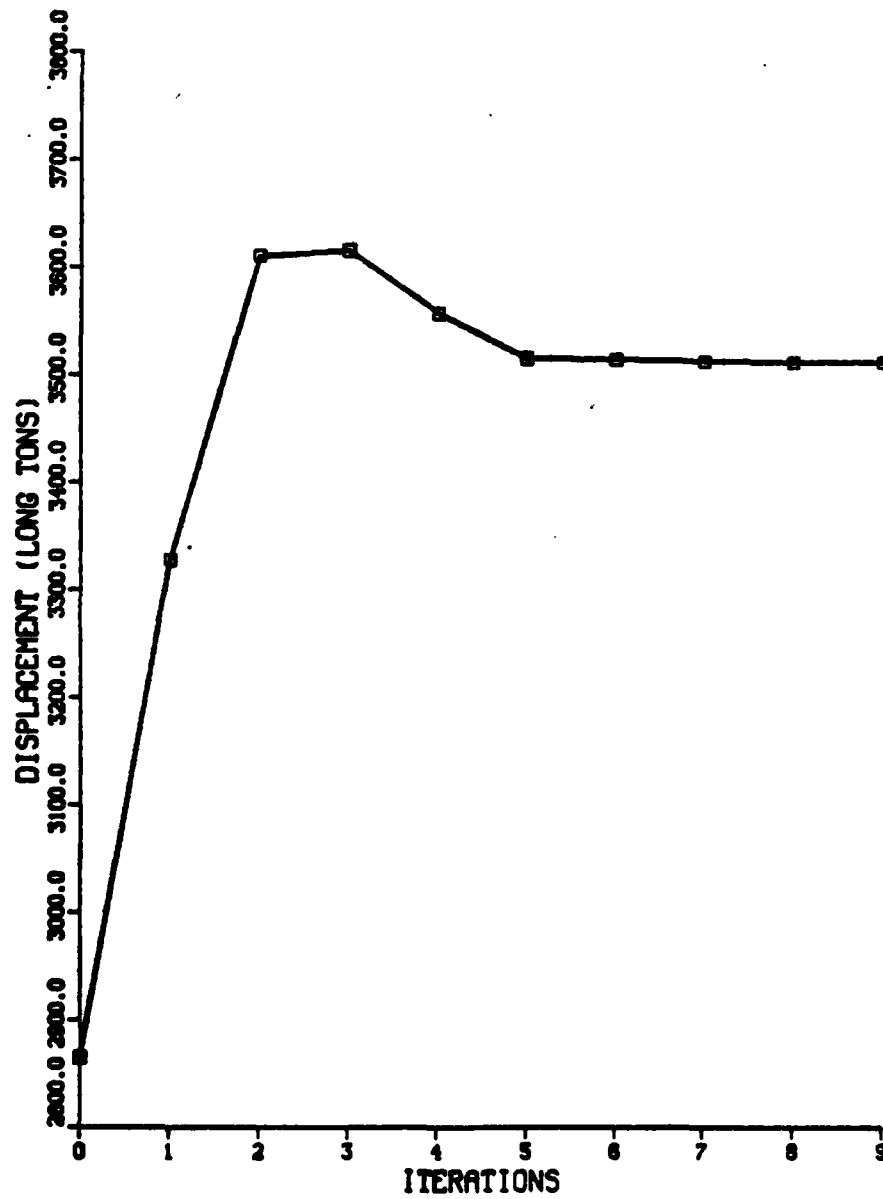


Figure 5.1 Objective Function vs Iterations.

VI. SYNTHESIS SYSTEM APPLICATION

A. DESIGN EXAMPLES USING DIFFERENT OBJECTIVE FUNCTIONS

The Reed/COPES/CONMIN system is extremely versatile in application. The designer is able to optimize a design for a specific payload with respect to a larger number of important and different parameters. One example has been shown using DISPFL as the objective. LBP could be used as an objective function. Based on the relationship between length and displacement, the designer would minimize length. Another parameter that could be used is SHP/TON. The designer would maximize this function in an effort to get the most horsepower in the smallest ship. Table VI presents several examples which were optimized with respect to different objective functions. The baseline ship is a close approximation to the FFG-7 ocean escort. The same design variables were used in all cases. The constraints were not altered and the payload was also maintained constant. Data produced by the original Reed synthesis model is included for comparison.

Several general comments can be made from an overall view of the data. First, is that there appears to be a rather well defined optimum ship regardless of the objective function. This supports the so called "flatlaxity" of ship designs [Ref. 16: p. 105] which allows the optimum ship to

TABLE VI

Comparison of Different Designs

PARAMETER	MIN DISPFL	MIN LBP	MAX SHP/TON	MAX FLD DEN	MAX WPA/FLD	MAX VPA/VOL	FPG-7 REED
LBP	394.39	394.26	394.38	502.57	394.41	394.38	418.00
BEAM	45.03	47.22	45.02	46.27	45.17	43.02	43.06
Cp	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.61	0.50	0.50	0.59
Cx	0.77	0.79	0.77	0.75	0.77	0.76	0.75
DRAFT	13.54	14.78	13.48	21.14	13.61	14.52	15.45
L/B	8.76	8.35	8.76	10.86	8.73	9.17	9.71
B/H	3.33	3.20	3.33	2.19	3.32	2.96	2.79
Vsus	28.56	28.57	28.56	29.04	28.56	28.65	30.83
DISPFL	3511	3514	3511	4754	3512	3513	3575
FLD DENS	15.62	15.63	15.62	19.45	15.62	15.63	15.81
WPAY/FLD	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.08	0.11	0.11	0.10
VPAY/VOL	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.19	0.20	0.20	0.20
SHP/TON	11.39	11.38	11.39	8.41	11.39	11.39	11.19

have slightly different principal dimensions yet remain optimum or very nearly so. The second comment is on the consistency of the synthesis system. When compared with the original synthesis model results, the optimized results accurately reflect the effect of changing the design variables to satisfy the design requirements. Additionally, specific parameters demonstrate excellent repeatability from design to design. This indicates that the final design is the optimum and not a relative maximum or minimum point in the design hyperspace.

The above comments are well supported by the data in Table VII. This data represents four designs: one starting with LBP equal to 300 feet, one with LBP equal to 500 feet, one with LBP equal to 700 feet, and a fourth design using parameters from the optimum design achieved with LBP equal to 300 feet. All cases were run with DISPFL as the objective function and all other parameters held constant run to run. Excellent repeatability and a well defined optimum are demonstrated.

A third and interesting point to note is that not all selected objective functions or variables are affected by the optimization process. Note the value of VPAY/VOL (Volume Payload/Total Volume). To bring about a change in this variable, the synthesis model must be changed. This represents a change in the design standards or the designer's

TABLE VII

Repeatability of Data

PARAMETER	INIT <u>300'</u>	OPT <u>300'</u>	INIT <u>500'</u>	OPT <u>500'</u>	INIT <u>700'</u>	OPT <u>700'</u>	OPT <u>394'</u>
LBP	300.00	394.39	500.00	394.53	700.00	394.45	394.35
BEAM	33.08	45.03	55.13	43.21	77.18	42.41	43.72
DRAFT	10.53	13.54	17.56	13.61	24.58	13.59	13.03
Cp	0.59	0.50	0.59	0.50	0.59	0.53	0.50
Cx	0.75	0.77	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.80
B/H	3.14	3.33	3.14	3.17	3.14	3.12	3.36
L/B	9.07	8.76	9.07	9.13	9.07	9.30	9.02
Vsus	34.06	28.56	28.87	28.60	25.88	29.09	28.55
DISPFL	2865	3511	4899	3512	9766	3523	3510
FLD DENS	13.40	15.62	16.85	15.52	12.35	15.66	15.61
SHP/TON	13.96	11.39	8.61	11.39	4.10	11.35	11.39

philosophy. The ability to be able to make such alterations is an indication of the strength and flexibility of the synthesis model. A particularly good example of another such change is with regard to habitability requirements, i.e. ft^3/man . Current designs have shown an increasingly large portion of internal volume devoted to habitability. It is possible through the use of scale factors to modify current design standards established for habitability and to determine the effect on the overall ship design of changes in these standards. An excellent example of this feature is presented in Reference [3] where an FF 1052 class frigate is redesigned using Soviet habitability standards and then compared to the actual frigate design.

From Table VI, the design which deviates most from the optimum is the one in which the objective function was full load density (FLD DENS). Here the objective function was to be maximized. The units of full load density are lbs/ft^3 and are therefore a measure of how dense the ship is. The difference between this design and the others is significant and leads to a consideration of which is more efficient from a space utilization standpoint. It would be a logical assumption that the larger ship could support a bigger payload more efficiently. Yet, is this the better design? The designer must remember that the synthesis system is a design tool and he must be judicious in the application of engineering judgement and common sense. Optimization

cannot be blindly applied to a problem and the results accepted at face value. Clearly, other considerations would be necessary to choose between this and one or more of the other designs.

As with the example in Chapter V, all the designs began in the infeasible region and proceeded to a feasible design. This feature is of great benefit to the designer as numerous designs that the synthesis model would have rejected and required new information for are simply tried and identified as infeasible on the path to a feasible design. The synthesis system maintains a record of all the designs tried which the designer may scrutinize and use for future design decisions or historical data. The system also identifies those constraints and design variables that are active or violated, thus providing the designer information on what is most critical in the design.

B. SENSITIVITY STUDIES

It is possible to generate sensitivity studies with the Reed/COPES/CONMIN system. Once the designer has identified a design he wants to work with, he is capable of determining the effect of varying a single parameter at a time while maintaining all other parameters constant. This was one of the first forms of preliminary design optimization used and is described in the landmark paper by Murphy, Sabat, and Taylor in 1965 [Ref. 15]. This feature was especially

helpful in determining the design variables and objective functions to be used in this thesis. Figure 6.1 illustrates a simple example where the optimum design minimized with respect to displacement is checked for sensitivity to variation in length. Note that while displacement can be reduced further by making the LBP less than 394 feet, this violates one or more constraints.

C. SYSTEM TRADE-OFF STUDY

An important and useful application of the synthesis system is systems level trade-off studies. The Reed/COPES/CONMIN system allows these studies to be conducted with consistency and confidence as the computer makes routine decisions and calculations the same in all cases. Table VIII presents data from a systems level trade-off study done on different types of propulsion plants. The second generation gas turbine (2 LM2500's) appears to be the best design while the steam and diesel plants are all comparable. Surprisingly, the COGAS plant appears to be the worst of the designs studied. This may be because the data used to synthesize the COGAS design may be dated and needs to be revised. As in the other examples presented in the thesis, the payload requirements for these ships are similar to an FFG-7 class frigate.

There are considerably more applications available with the Reed/COPES/COMIN system which have not been explored.

SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS

DISPLACEMENT VS LBP

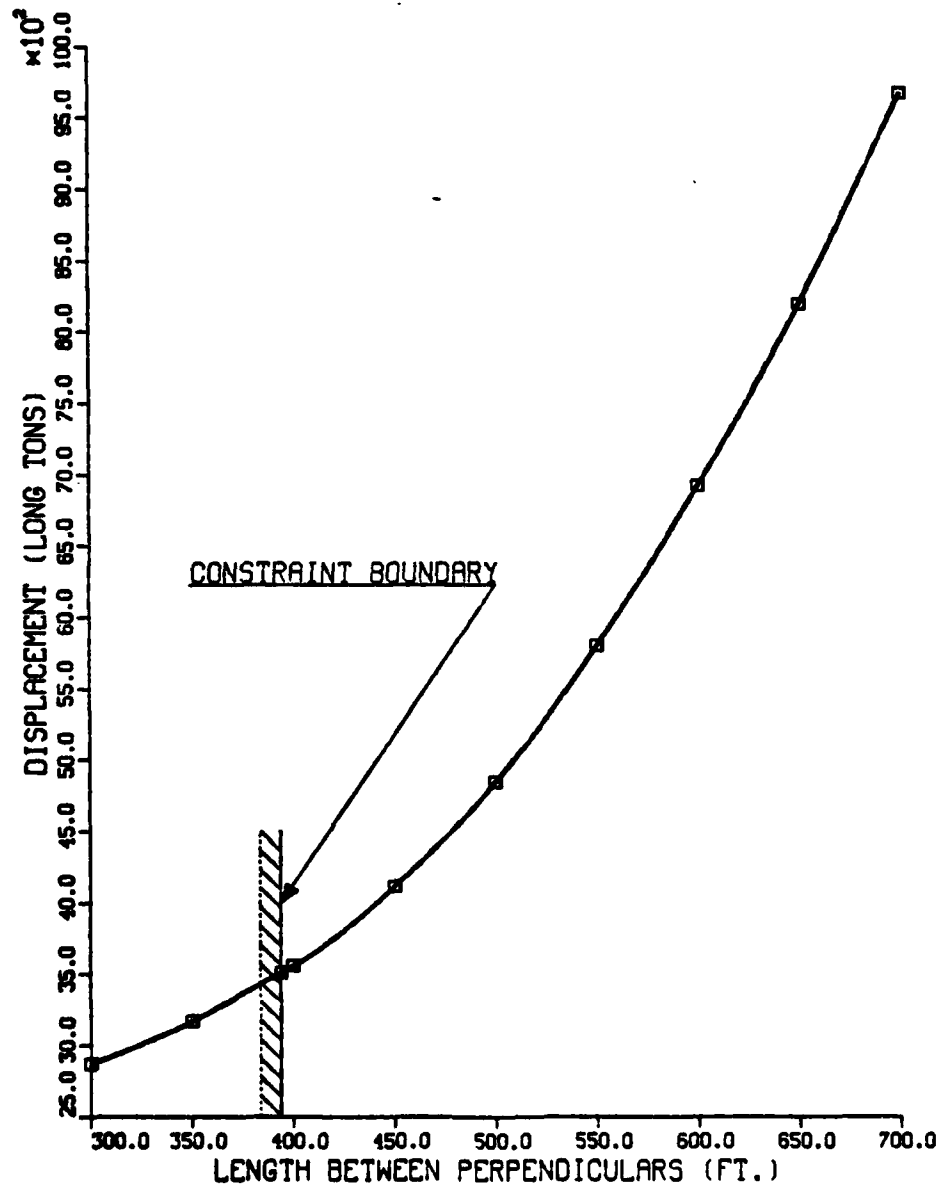


Figure 6.1 Sensitivity Displacement to Length.

TABLE VIII

Systems Trade-off Study on Propulsion Plants

<u>PARAMETER</u>	<u>STEAM 600 lb</u>	<u>STEAM 1200 lb</u>	<u>GAS TURBINE</u>	<u>DIESEL PLANT</u>	<u>COGAS PLANT</u>
LBP	417.49	418.86	394.33	416.84	468.74
BEAM	53.81	53.96	46.85	47.70	59.64
DRAFT	14.51	14.56	13.52	13.47	18.18
Cp	0.52	0.52	0.50	0.50	0.51
Cx	0.80	0.80	0.79	0.90	0.76
VCG FLD	16.58	16.68	15.40	16.13	15.20
L/B	7.76	7.76	8.42	8.74	7.86
B/H	3.71	3.71	3.46	3.54	3.28
Vsus	28.46	28.52	28.52	28.29	28.23
DISPFL	4129	4164	3511	4110	5558
DISPLS	2991	3029	2471	3091	3294
FLD DENS	16.85	16.99	15.61	15.93	21.97
WPAY/FLD	0.09	0.09	0.11	0.09	0.07
WPER/FLD	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03
VOLPAY/VOL	0.19	0.19	0.20	0.18	0.18
VOLPERS/VOL	0.20	0.20	0.22	0.19	0.20
VMB/SHP	3.52	3.52	2.40	4.26	2.40
SHP/DISPFL	9.69	9.61	11.39	9.73	7.20

COPEs/CONMIN is capable of performing optimum sensitivity studies, two variable function space studies, and approximate optimization techniques. Additionally, numerous combinations of variables and design standards are available in the Reed model. The examples presented here and in the previous chapters just begin to illustrate the utility of such a design tool.

VII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The Reed/COPES/CONMIN system provides the naval architect with an efficient design tool, with which he is capable of reducing the time required to perform feasibility and concept design studies. The designer has at his fingertips all the benefits of a sophisticated synthesis model which has been proven to produce reliable designs, as well as the power of a nonlinear numerical optimizer. Combined together, the synthesis/optimizer system enables the designer to be more exhaustive in his search for a design solution at no greater cost in time. A greater number of design alternatives can be processed and compared as a result of the synthesis system's ability to start with an infeasible design and develop it into a feasible design. The designer is made aware of the design variables and constraints which are critical in each case and has the ability to alter those and other variables to achieve his goals.

In addition to being computationally fast, the synthesis system is very versatile. The COPES/CONMIN optimizer is capable of doing optimization analysis, sensitivity studies, optimum sensitivity studies, and optimization using approximation techniques. The Reed synthesis model is capable of accurate conceptual design calculations of greater detail than previously attempted in synthesis models. It allows

for changes in design standards and philosophies as well as equipments and characteristics. Studies conducted using various combinations of features available from both programs greatly enhance the information available to the designer at any time.

There are several areas where further development would be desirable. The first is the addition of a cost estimating routine. This module could include lead ship and follow on ship acquisition costs as well as life cycle cost analysis. This would provide a second very significant variable to use as the objective function and would certainly be in line with the current philosophy of "design to cost."

The second feature would be a topsides arrangement routine. Naval surface combatant design has become sensitive to this area and in some cases the designs are driven by the requirements for deck area necessary to operate electronics and weapons systems. A feature that could be coupled with the above routine and used during the concept design phase would be a graphics module. There currently exist programs capable of generating rough hull forms with less information than the synthesis model is capable of providing. The British have developed software which will interactively, with the designer, develop the ship's arrangements and deckplans [Ref. 24].

A final possibility in the graphics area would be to develop a data base of three to five surface combatant hull forms which may be expanded, contracted, or mixed to achieve a desired hull form. This is similar to the approach taken with hydrofoil design synthesis and would provide the designer with additional design flexibility [Ref. 25].

Minor changes to the synthesis program could be made. Payload items used on naval combatants are continually changing, the items in the payload shopping list [Ref. 3], should be reviewed and updated as part of a periodic program maintenance action.

In conclusion, it is felt that the optimizer/synthesis system is a design tool which can, when properly used, significantly improve the quality of feasibility studies without increasing the time required to accomplish the studies. As computer hardware and software improve, the design procedure outlined in this thesis will become more commonplace and as a result the designers will further benefit by designs which are developed computationally to a much greater degree of detail than is currently observed at any given phase of design.

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APPENDIX A DESIGN EXAMPLE

PAGE 001

FILES OPTIFS OUTPUT A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

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CCCCCCC 00000000 P P P P P P P S S S S S S
UUUUUUU 00000000 P P P P P P P S S S S S S
CCCCCCC 00000000 P P P P P P P S S S S S S

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CONTROL PROGRAM FOR ENGINEERING SYNTHESIS

TITLE
OPTIMIZATION OF PRELIMINARY DESIGN ON FFG-7
CARD IMAGES OF CONTROL DATA

CARD	IMAGE
1	1 BLOCK A
2	2 BLOCK B
3	3 BLOCK C
4	4 BLOCK D
5	5 BLOCK E
6	6 BLOCK F
7	7 BLOCK G
8	8 BLOCK H
9	9 BLOCK I
10	10 BLOCK J
11	11 BLOCK K
12	12 BLOCK L
13	13 BLOCK M
14	14 BLOCK N
15	15 BLOCK O
16	16 BLOCK P
17	17 BLOCK Q
18	18 BLOCK R
19	19 BLOCK S
20	20 BLOCK T
21	21 BLOCK U
22	22 BLOCK V
23	23 BLOCK W
24	24 BLOCK X
25	25 BLOCK Y
26	26 BLOCK Z
27	27 BLOCK AA
28	28 BLOCK AB
29	29 BLOCK AC
30	30 BLOCK AD
31	31 BLOCK AE
32	32 BLOCK AF
33	33 BLOCK AG
34	34 BLOCK AH
35	35 BLOCK AI
36	36 BLOCK AJ
37	37 BLOCK AK
38	38 BLOCK AL
39	39 BLOCK AM
40	40 BLOCK AN
41	41 BLOCK AO
42	42 BLOCK AP
43	43 BLOCK AQ
44	44 BLOCK AR
45	45 BLOCK AS
46	46 BLOCK AT
47	47 BLOCK AU
48	48 BLOCK AV
49	49 BLOCK AW
50	50 BLOCK AX
51	51 BLOCK AY
52	52 BLOCK AZ
53	53 BLOCK BA
54	54 BLOCK BB
55	55 BLOCK BC
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58	58 BLOCK BF
59	59 BLOCK BG
60	60 BLOCK BH
61	61 BLOCK BI
62	62 BLOCK BJ
63	63 BLOCK BK
64	64 BLOCK BL
65	65 BLOCK BM
66	66 BLOCK BN
67	67 BLOCK BO
68	68 BLOCK BP
69	69 BLOCK BQ
70	70 BLOCK BR
71	71 BLOCK BS
72	72 BLOCK BT
73	73 BLOCK BU
74	74 BLOCK BV
75	75 BLOCK BW
76	76 BLOCK BX
77	77 BLOCK BY
78	78 BLOCK BZ
79	79 BLOCK CA
80	80 BLOCK CB
81	81 BLOCK CC
82	82 BLOCK CD
83	83 BLOCK CE
84	84 BLOCK CF
85	85 BLOCK CG
86	86 BLOCK CH
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100	100 BLOCK CV
101	101 BLOCK CW
102	102 BLOCK CX
103	103 BLOCK CY
104	104 BLOCK CZ
105	105 BLOCK DA
106	106 BLOCK DB
107	107 BLOCK DC
108	108 BLOCK DD
109	109 BLOCK DE
110	110 BLOCK DF
111	111 BLOCK DG
112	112 BLOCK DH
113	113 BLOCK DI
114	114 BLOCK DJ
115	115 BLOCK DK
116	116 BLOCK DL
117	117 BLOCK DM
118	118 BLOCK DN
119	119 BLOCK DO
120	120 BLOCK DP
121	121 BLOCK DQ
122	122 BLOCK DR
123	123 BLOCK DS
124	124 BLOCK DT
125	125 BLOCK DU
126	126 BLOCK DV
127	127 BLOCK DW
128	128 BLOCK DX
129	129 BLOCK DY
130	130 BLOCK DZ
131	131 BLOCK EA
132	132 BLOCK EB
133	133 BLOCK EC
134	134 BLOCK ED
135	135 BLOCK EE
136	136 BLOCK EF
137	137 BLOCK EG
138	138 BLOCK EH
139	139 BLOCK EI
140	140 BLOCK EJ
141	141 BLOCK EK
142	142 BLOCK EL
143	143 BLOCK EM
144	144 BLOCK EN
145	145 BLOCK EO
146	146 BLOCK EP
147	147 BLOCK EQ
148	148 BLOCK ER
149	149 BLOCK ES
150	150 BLOCK ET
151	151 BLOCK EU
152	152 BLOCK EV
153	153 BLOCK EW
154	154 BLOCK EX
155	155 BLOCK EY
156	156 BLOCK EZ
157	157 BLOCK FA
158	158 BLOCK FB
159	159 BLOCK FC
160	160 BLOCK FD
161	161 BLOCK FE
162	162 BLOCK FF
163	163 BLOCK FG
164	164 BLOCK FH
165	165 BLOCK FI
166	166 BLOCK FJ
167	167 BLOCK FK
168	168 BLOCK FL
169	169 BLOCK FM
170	170 BLOCK FN
171	171 BLOCK FO
172	172 BLOCK FP
173	173 BLOCK FQ
174	174 BLOCK FR
175	175 BLOCK FS
176	176 BLOCK FT
177	177 BLOCK FU
178	178 BLOCK FV
179	179 BLOCK FW
180	180 BLOCK FX
181	181 BLOCK FY
182	182 BLOCK FZ
183	183 BLOCK GA
184	184 BLOCK GB
185	185 BLOCK GC
186	186 BLOCK GD
187	187 BLOCK GE
188	188 BLOCK GF
189	189 BLOCK GG
190	190 BLOCK GH
191	191 BLOCK GI
192	192 BLOCK GJ
193	193 BLOCK GK
194	194 BLOCK GL
195	195 BLOCK GM
196	196 BLOCK GN
197	197 BLOCK GO
198	198 BLOCK GP
199	199 BLOCK GQ
200	200 BLOCK GR
201	201 BLOCK GS
202	202 BLOCK GT
203	203 BLOCK GU
204	204 BLOCK GV
205	205 BLOCK GW
206	206 BLOCK GX
207	207 BLOCK GY
208	208 BLOCK GZ
209	209 BLOCK HA
210	210 BLOCK HB
211	211 BLOCK HC
212	212 BLOCK HD
213	213 BLOCK HE
214	214 BLOCK HF
215	215 BLOCK HG
216	216 BLOCK HH
217	217 BLOCK HI
218	218 BLOCK HJ
219	219 BLOCK HK
220	220 BLOCK HL
221	221 BLOCK HM
222	222 BLOCK HN
223	223 BLOCK HO
224	224 BLOCK HP
225	225 BLOCK HQ
226	226 BLOCK HR
227	227 BLOCK HS
228	228 BLOCK HT
229	229 BLOCK HU
230	230 BLOCK HV
231	231 BLOCK HW
232	232 BLOCK HX
233	233 BLOCK HY
234	234 BLOCK HZ
235	235 BLOCK IA
236	236 BLOCK IB
237	237 BLOCK IC
238	238 BLOCK ID
239	239 BLOCK IE
240	240 BLOCK IF
241	241 BLOCK IG
242	242 BLOCK IH
243	243 BLOCK II
244	244 BLOCK IJ
245	245 BLOCK IK
246	246 BLOCK IL
247	247 BLOCK IM
248	248 BLOCK IN
249	249 BLOCK IO
250	250 BLOCK IP
251	251 BLOCK IQ
252	252 BLOCK IR
253	253 BLOCK IS
254	254 BLOCK IT
255	255 BLOCK IU
256	256 BLOCK IV
257	257 BLOCK IW
258	258 BLOCK IX
259	259 BLOCK IY
260	260 BLOCK IZ
261	261 BLOCK JA
262	262 BLOCK JB
263	263 BLOCK JC
264	264 BLOCK JD
265	265 BLOCK JE
266	266 BLOCK JF
267	267 BLOCK JG
268	268 BLOCK JH
269	269 BLOCK JI
270	270 BLOCK JJ
271	271 BLOCK JK
272	272 BLOCK JL
273	273 BLOCK JM
274	274 BLOCK JN
275	275 BLOCK JO
276	276 BLOCK JP
277	277 BLOCK JQ
278	278 BLOCK JR
279	279 BLOCK JS
280	280 BLOCK JT
281	281 BLOCK JU
282	282 BLOCK JV
283	283 BLOCK JW
284	284 BLOCK JX
285	285 BLOCK JY
286	286 BLOCK JZ
287	287 BLOCK KA
288	288 BLOCK KB
289	289 BLOCK KC
290	290 BLOCK KD
291	291 BLOCK KE
292	292 BLOCK KF
293	293 BLOCK KG
294	294 BLOCK KH
295	295 BLOCK KI
296	296 BLOCK KJ
297	297 BLOCK KK
298	298 BLOCK KL
299	299 BLOCK KM
300	300 BLOCK KN
301	301 BLOCK KO
302	302 BLOCK KP
303	303 BLOCK KQ
304	304 BLOCK KR
305	305 BLOCK KS
306	306 BLOCK KT
307	307 BLOCK KU
308	308 BLOCK KV
309	309 BLOCK KW
310	310 BLOCK KX
311	311 BLOCK KY
312	312 BLOCK KZ
313	313 BLOCK LA
314	314 BLOCK LB
315	315 BLOCK LC
316	316 BLOCK LD
317	317 BLOCK LE
318	318 BLOCK LF
319	319 BLOCK LG
320	320 BLOCK LH
321	321 BLOCK LI
322	322 BLOCK LJ
323	323 BLOCK LK
324	324 BLOCK LL
325	325 BLOCK LM
326	326 BLOCK LN
327	327 BLOCK LO
328	328 BLOCK LP
329	329 BLOCK LQ
330	330 BLOCK LR
331	331 BLOCK LS
332	332 BLOCK LT
333	333 BLOCK LU
334	334 BLOCK LV
335	335 BLOCK LW
336	336 BLOCK LX
337	337 BLOCK LY
338	338 BLOCK LZ
339	339 BLOCK MA
340	340 BLOCK MB
341	341 BLOCK MC
342	342 BLOCK MD
343	343 BLOCK ME
344	344 BLOCK MF
345	345 BLOCK MG
346	346 BLOCK MH
347	347 BLOCK MI
348	348 BLOCK MJ
349	349 BLOCK MK
350	350 BLOCK ML
351	351 BLOCK MM
352	352 BLOCK MN
353	353 BLOCK MO
354	354 BLOCK MP
355	355 BLOCK MQ
356	356 BLOCK MR
357	357 BLOCK MS
358	358 BLOCK MT
359	359 BLOCK MU
360	360 BLOCK MV
361	361 BLOCK MW
362	362 BLOCK MX
363	363 BLOCK MY
364	364 BLOCK MZ
365	365 BLOCK NA
366	366 BLOCK NB
367	367 BLOCK NC
368	368 BLOCK ND
369	369 BLOCK NE
370	370 BLOCK NF
371	371 BLOCK NG
372	372 BLOCK NH
373	373 BLOCK NI
374	374 BLOCK NJ
375	375 BLOCK NK
376	376 BLOCK NL
377	377 BLOCK NM
378	378 BLOCK NN
379	379 BLOCK NO
380	380 BLOCK NP
381	381 BLOCK NQ
382	382 BLOCK NR
383	383 BLOCK NS
384	384 BLOCK NT
385	385 BLOCK NU
386	386 BLOCK NV
387	387 BLOCK NW
388	388 BLOCK NX
389	389 BLOCK NY
390	390 BLOCK NZ
391	391 BLOCK OA
392	392 BLOCK OB
393	393 BLOCK OC
394	394 BLOCK OD
395	395 BLOCK OE
396	396 BLOCK OF
397	397 BLOCK OG
398	398 BLOCK OH
399	399 BLOCK OI
400	400 BLOCK OJ
401	401 BLOCK OK
402	402 BLOCK OL
403	403 BLOCK OM
404	404 BLOCK ON
405	405 BLOCK OO
406	406 BLOCK OP
407	407 BLOCK OQ
408	408 BLOCK OR
409	409 BLOCK OS
410	410 BLOCK OT
411	411 BLOCK OU
412	412 BLOCK OV
413	413 BLOCK OW
414	414 BLOCK OX
415	415 BLOCK OY
416	416 BLOCK OZ
417	417 BLOCK PA
418	418 BLOCK PB
419	419 BLOCK PC
420	420 BLOCK PD
421	421 BLOCK PE
422	422 BLOCK PF
423	423 BLOCK PG
424	424 BLOCK PH
425	425 BLOCK PI
426	426 BLOCK PJ
427	427 BLOCK PK
428	428 BLOCK PL
429	429 BLOCK PM
430	430 BLOCK PN
431	431 BLOCK PO
432	432 BLOCK PP
433	433 BLOCK PQ
434	434 BLOCK PR
435	435 BLOCK PS
436	436 BLOCK PT
437	437 BLOCK PU
438	438 BLOCK PV
439	439 BLOCK PW
440	440 BLOCK PX
441	441 BLOCK PY
442	442 BLOCK PZ
443	443 BLOCK QA
444	444 BLOCK QB
445	445 BLOCK QC
446	446 BLOCK QD
447	447 BLOCK QE
448	448 BLOCK QF
449</	

[illegible]

OPTIMIZATION OF PRELIMINARY DESIGN ON FFG-7

[illegible]

VALUE	PLANNING	ANALYSIS	FUNCTION
1	CALCULATICA	CONTROL	NCALC
2	PLANNING	SINGLE	ANALYSIS
3	OPTIMIZATION	SEA-CH	ILITY
4	TBC-VARIABLE	OPTIMUM	SENSITIVITY
5	APPROXIMATE	OPTIMIZ	FUNCTION

♦ ♦ ♦ OPTIMIZATION INFORMATION

GLOBAL VARIABLE NUMBER OF OBJECTIVE
MULTIPLIER (NEGATIVE INDICATES MINIMIZATION) = -0.1000E+01

PRINT	ITMAX	ICNDIR	NSCAL	ITRM	LINDBJ	MACHK1	NFC5
3	C	0	10	0	0	50	0
FCCP	FCCM	FCCM		CT		CTMIN	
C.C	C.C	0.0		-0.2000E-01		0.0	
CTL	CTLMIN	CTLMIN		THETA		PHI	
C.C	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	
CELFW	CELFW	CELFW		ALPHAX		ABDJB1	
C.C	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	

[illegible]

```

CCCONSTRAINT INFORMATION
-----
CONSTRAINT SETS
ID VAR1 VAR2 VAR3 ID
1 1 71 65 0
UPPER BOUND 0.0
NORMALIZATION FACTOR 0.11000E+16
LOWER BOUND -0.11000E+16
TOTAL NUMBER OF CONSTRAINED PARAMETERS = 13

```

♦ ♦ ESTIMATED CATA STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

INPLT	91	REAL EXECUTION	323	AVAILABLE	10000	INPLT	60	INTEGER EXECUTION	233	AVAILABLE	1000
-------	----	-------------------	-----	-----------	-------	-------	----	----------------------	-----	-----------	------

SHIP SPECIFICATIONS

VSUS	DELTA CF	CPUM ACC	15:00
VEND	0.0	FLSH ACC	156:00
RANGE	20:00	FLSH ACC	0:0
450:00	300:00	TRAP ACC	0:0
LBP	300:00	PASS ACC	0:0
L/B	9.07	PASS DIA	45:00
B/W	3.14	SSEL TYP	

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

PC MAXSP	0.0	OFF ACC	14.00	PASSAGE	0.0
PC EAC	0.0		0.0	PPNTCNST	0.0
BEAM MB	0.0		0.0	PRNT TYP	2.00
LENT MB	0.0		0.0		

PROP PLI	GA STURB 2	SNFT TYP	HOLN OM	HULL MAT	STEEL
SWEL TYP	WELSPDIE	PROPELTR	COIN PIT	SUPST MAT	ALUMINUM
	WELSPDIE	FTW ETAR	VEE	BASE	ALUMINUM

CELL TYPE MECHANISM HEAT TYPE ELECTRIC SPECIAL PAYLOAD INPUT

WT CFP	VCL GRP	WT	VCG NU	VCG REF	AREA SUP
NO SPECIAL PAYLOAD INPUT					

SHIP NUMBER	PAYLOAD SPECIFICATIONS			
	QNTY	ITEM	QNTY	ITEM
	QNTY	ITEM	QNTY	ITEM

.....

FILE: OPTFF6 CUT A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

	0	3	7	23	50	50	100
CT	-0.20000E-01	0.40000E-02	CTMIN	-0.10000E-01	CTL	0.10000E-02	
TIMEYA	0.10000E+01	C.50000E+01	PHI	0.10000E-03	DELFUN	0.28640E+01	
FOCM	0.10000E-01	0.10000E-01	FOCMW	0.10000E+00	ALPHAX	0.10000E+00	
LOWER BOUNDS CN DECISION VARIABLES (VLR)	0.30000E+03	0.70000E+01	0.20000E+01	0.50000E+00	0.75000E+00		
UPPER BOUNDS CN DECISION VARIABLES (VUB)	0.70000E+03	0.12000E+02	0.40000E+01	0.90000E+00	0.90000E+00		

ALL CONSTRAINTS ARE NON-LINEAR

INITIAL FLACTICA INFORMATION

OBJ = 0.286505E+04

DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)

1	0.30000E+03	0.90700E+01	0.31400E+01	0.59300E+00	0.75100E+00
---	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------	-------------

CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)

1	0.52333E+01	0.18473E+01	-0.34308E+01	-0.21500E+01	-0.77717E+00
2	-0.52333E+01	-0.36699E+01	-0.33709E+01	-0.62370E+01	-0.42285E+01
3	0.11868E+02				-0.10000E+02

BEGIN ITERATION NUMBER 1

THERE ARE 0 ACTIVE CONSTRAINTS

THERE ARE 3 VIOLATED CONSTRAINTS

CONSTRAINT NUMBERS ARE

THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE SIDE CONSTRAINTS

DECISION VARIABLES AT LOWER OR UPPER BOUNDS (MINUS INDICATES LOWER BOUND)

PUSH-OFF FACTOR: (TIMEIA) I=1 MAC

CONSTRAINT PARAMETER, BETA = 0.00000E+01 0.0

SEARCH DIRECTION (S-VECTOR)

ONE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH

INITIAL SLOPE = 0.10000E+04 PROPOSED ALPHA = 0.2036E+00

CALCULATED ALPHA = 0.20362E+00

OBJ = 0.332577E+04

DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)

CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)

1

2

3

```

BEGIN ITERATION NUMBER 2
THERE ARE 0 ACTIVE CONSTRAINTS
THERE ARE 2 VIOLATED CONSTRAINTS
CONSTRAINT NUMBERS ARE
1 13
THERE ARE 0 ACTIVE SIDE CONSTRAINTS
PUSH-OFF FACTORS, (THETA(I), I=1,NAC)
1) 0.10000E+01 0.10000E+01
CONSTRAINT PARAMETER, BETA = 0.10002E+01
SEARCH DIRECTION (S-VECTOR)
1) 0.10000E+01 0.96427E-02 3.12389E-01 -0.94199E-01 0.59157E-03
ONE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH
INITIAL SLOPE = 0.2350E+04 PROPOSED ALPHA = 0.1028E+00
CALCULATED ALPHA = 0.11576E+00
OBJ = 0.360989E+04
DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)
1) 0.39581E+03 0.80170E+01 0.30716E+01 0.59639E+00 0.75531E+00
CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)
1) 0.2602E-01 -0.3488E+01 -0.23210E+01 -0.92463E+01 -0.19215E+01
13) -0.14802E+01 -0.30262E+01 -0.30102E+01 -0.66398E+01 -0.49736E+01 -0.10000E+02

```

```

BEGIN ITERATION NUMBER 3
THERE ARE 0 ACTIVE CONSTRAINTS
THERE ARE 1 VIOLATED CONSTRAINTS
CONSTRAINT NUMBERS ARE
1
THERE ARE 0 ACTIVE SIDE CONSTRAINTS
PUSH-OFF FACTORS, (THETA(I), I=1,NAC)
1) 0.10000E+01
CONSTRAINT PARAMETER, BETA = 0.1015E+01
SEARCH DIRECTION (S-VECTOR)
1) 0.10000E+01 0.25442E-01 0.36929E-01 -0.17109E+00 0.57494E-02
ONE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH
INITIAL SLOPE = 0.2511E+04 PROPOSED ALPHA = 0.2100E-02
CALCULATED ALPHA = 0.20705E-02
OBJ = 0.361506E+04
DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)
1) 0.39644E+03 0.80174E+01 0.30710E+01 0.59618E+00 0.75531E+00
CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)
1) 0.93367E-01 -0.34529E+01 -0.23204E+01 -0.86621E+01 -0.2691E+01 -0.15687E+01
13) -0.14832E+01 -0.30223E+01 -0.30069E+01 -0.66621E+01 -0.4976E+01 -0.10000E+02

```

```

BEGIN ITERATION NUMBER 4
THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE CONSTRAINTS
CONSTRAINT NUMBERS ARE
THERE ARE 0 VIOLATED CONSTRAINTS
THERE ARE 0 ACTIVE SIDE CONSTRAINTS
PUSH-OFF FACTORS, (THETA(I), I=1,NAC)
1) 0.10016E+01
CONSTRAINT PARAMETER, BETA = 0.23323E+00
SEARCH DIRECTION (S-VECTOR)
1) 0.55332E-01 0.14905E+00 0.21759E+00 -0.10000E+01 0.33969E-01
ONE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH
INITIAL SLOPE = -0.6414E+03 PROPOSED ALPHA = 0.5667E-01
CALCULATED ALPHA = 0.16218E+00
OBJ = 0.355612E+04
DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)
1) 0.59913E+03 0.82367E+01 0.31827E+01 0.50000E+00 0.75945E+00
CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)
1) -0.33633E+00 -0.21277E+01 -0.37159E+01 -0.20434E+01 -0.53516E+01 -0.40000E+00
13) -0.28571E+01 -0.50055E+01 -0.49923E+01 -0.66718E+01 -0.49945E+01 -0.51000E+02

BEGIN ITERATION NUMBER 5
THERE ARE 0 ACTIVE CONSTRAINTS
THERE ARE 0 VIOLATED CONSTRAINTS
THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE SIDE CONSTRAINTS
DECISION VARIABLES AT LOWER OR UPPER BOUNDS (MINUS INDICATES LOWER BOUND)
PUSH-OFF FACTORS, (THETA(I), I=1,NAC)
1) 0.0
CONSTRAINT PARAMETER, BETA = 0.99783E+00
SEARCH DIRECTION (S-VECTOR)
1) -0.10000E+01 0.30043E-01 0.24818E-01 -0.74564E-08 0.67735E-02
ONE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH
INITIAL SLOPE = -0.2725E+04 PROPOSED ALPHA = 0.1157E-01
CALCULATED ALPHA = 0.16214E-01
OBJ = 0.351567E+04
DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)
1) 0.59426E+03 0.82411E+01 0.31839E+01 0.50000E+00 0.75953E+00
CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)
1) -0.13605E+00 -0.20361E+01 -0.37184E+01 -0.20402E+01 -0.51632E+01 -0.40000E+00
13) -0.28571E+01 -0.50360E+01 -0.50187E+01 -0.66345E+01 -0.49638E+01 -0.51000E+02

```

BEGIN ITERATION NUMBER 6

THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE CONSTRAINTS
CONSTRAINT NUMBERS ARE
13

THERE ARE 0 VIOLATED CONSTRAINTS

THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE SIDE CONSTRAINTS
DECISION VARIABLES AT LOWER OR UPPER BOUNDS (MINUS INDICATES LOWER BOUND)PUSH-OFF FACTORS, ITHETA(1), I=1,NAC1
11 0.14434E+01 0.0

CONSTRAINT PARAMETER, BETA = 0.23053E-01

SEARCH DIRECTION (S-VECTOR)
11 0.35391E-01 0.10000E+01 0.83289E+00 0.28141E-06 0.21277E+00

ONE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH

INITIAL SLOPE = -0.5726E+02 PROPOSED ALPHA = 0.2632E-01

CALCULATED ALPHA = 0.36237E-01

OBJ = 0.351484E+C4

DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)

11 0.39462E+03 0.85698E+01 0.32787E+01 0.50000E+00 0.76532E+00

CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)

11 -0.16219E+00 -0.12103E+01 -0.39000E+01 -0.18033E+01 -0.31348E+01 -0.40000E+00
13 -0.28571E+C1 -0.50333E+01 -0.50167E+01 -0.66553E+01 -0.49861E+01 -0.10000E+02

81

BEGIN ITERATION NUMBER 7

THERE ARE 0 ACTIVE CONSTRAINTS

THERE ARE 0 VIOLATED CONSTRAINTS

THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE SIDE CONSTRAINTS
DECISION VARIABLES AT LOWER OR UPPER BOUNDS (MINUS INDICATES LOWER BOUND)PUSH-OFF FACTORS, ITHETA(1), I=1,NAC1
11 0.0

CONSTRAINT PARAMETER, BETA = 0.99853E+00

SEARCH DIRECTION (S-VECTOR)
11 -0.10000E+C1 0.17061E-01 0.12320E-01 0.0 0.64678E-02

ONE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH

INITIAL SLOPE = -0.2476E+04 PROPOSED ALPHA = 0.8243E-02

CALCULATED ALPHA = 0.10976E-02

OBJ = 0.251214E+C4

DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)

11 0.39436E+03 0.85700E+01 0.32787E+01 0.50000E+00 0.76533E+00

CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)

11 -0.14859E+C0 -0.12039E+01 -0.39000E+01 -0.18032E+01 -0.31254E+01 -0.40000E+00
13 -0.28571E+01 -0.50350E+01 -0.50185E+01 -0.66543E+01 -0.49860E+01 -0.10000E+02

FILE: CPTFFG OUT A NAVAL POSTGRADUATE SCHOOL

```

BEGIN ITERATION NUMBER 0
THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE CONSTRAINTS
CONSTRAINT NUMBERS ARE
13

THERE ARE 0 VIOLATED CONSTRAINTS
THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE SIDE CONSTRAINTS
DECISION VARIABLES AT LOWER OR UPPER BOUNDS (MINUS INDICATES LOWER BOUND)
-4
PUSH-OFF FACTORS (TMEVAL), I=1,NAC)
1) C.10000E+01 0.0
CONSTRAINT PARAMETER, BETA = 0.14173E-01
SEARCH DIRECTION (S-VECTOR)
1) 0.14243E-01 0.10000E+01 0.72148E+00 -0.87272E-04 0.37865E+00
ONE-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH
INITIAL SLOPE = -0.3519E+02 PROPOSED ALPHA = 0.1430E-01
CALCULATE ALPHA = 0.21146E-01
OBJ = 0.351172E+04

DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)
1) 0.39439E+03 0.87617E+01 0.33266E+01 0.50000E+00 0.77134E+00

CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)
1) -0.15555E+00 -0.69681E+00 -0.39879E+01 -0.16835E+01 -0.20790E+01 -0.40000E+00
13) -0.28571E+01 -0.50352E+01 -0.50180E+01 -0.65466E+01 -0.49445E+01 -0.10000E+02
13) -0.64075E-02

```

1

```

FINAL OPTIMIZATION INFORMATION
OBJ = 0.351172E+04
DECISION VARIABLES (X-VECTOR)
1) 0.39439E+03 0.87617E+01 0.33266E+01 0.50000E+00 0.77134E+00

CONSTRAINT VALUES (G-VECTOR)
1) -0.15555E+00 -0.69681E+00 -0.39879E+01 -0.16835E+01 -0.20790E+01 -0.40000E+00
13) -0.28571E+01 -0.50352E+01 -0.50180E+01 -0.65466E+01 -0.49445E+01 -0.10000E+02
13) -0.64075E-02

THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE CONSTRAINTS
CONSTRAINT NUMBERS ARE
13

THERE ARE 0 VIOLATED CONSTRAINTS
THERE ARE 1 ACTIVE SIDE CONSTRAINTS
DECISION VARIABLES AT LOWER OR UPPER BOUNDS (MINUS INDICATES LOWER BOUND)
-4
TERMINATION CRITERION
ABS(CBJI)-OBJ(1-1) LESS THAN DABFUN FOR 3 ITERATIONS
NUMBER OF ITERATIONS = 8
OBJECTIVE FUNCTION WAS EVALUATED 60 TIMES
CONSTRAINT FUNCTIONS WERE EVALUATED 60 TIMES

```

OBJECTIVE FUNCTION 1 FUNCTION VALUE 0.35117E+04
GLOBAL LOCATION

DESIGN VARIABLES

ID	C.V. NO.	GLOBAL VAR. NO.	LOWER BOUND	VALUE	UPPER BOUND
1	1	5	0.3000E+03	0.3000E+03	0.7000E+03
2	2	6	0.7000E+01	0.7000E+01	0.7000E+02
3	3	7	0.2000E+00	0.2000E+00	0.4000E+01
4	4	8	0.7500E+00	0.7500E+00	0.9000E+00

DESIGN CONSTRAINTS

ID	GLOBAL VAR. NO.	LOWER BOUND	VALUE	UPPER BOUND
1	1	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
2	2	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
3	3	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
4	4	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
5	5	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
6	6	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
7	7	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
8	8	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
9	9	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
10	10	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
11	11	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
12	12	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00
13	13	-0.1000E+16	-0.1000E+16	0.0000E+00

SHIP SPECIFICATIONS

VSUS	0.00	DELTA CF	5.00	CPD ACC	15.00
RANGE	4500.00		0.00	CLAG ACC	15.00
LB/B	30.00		0.00	TRAP ACC	0.00
L/H	30.00		0.00	PASS ACC	45.00
CPX	30.00		0.00	DAYS DUR	0.00
PROF PLY	40000.00		0.00	HULL MAT	0.00
SUS SHP	0.00		0.00	SUPSTMT	1.00
NU REAGS	0.00		0.00	GM/B MIN	0.08
NU STAGT	0.00		0.00	DISP TOL	0.00
PROF SFLR	2.00		0.00	WCC TOL	0.00
SHFT RPM	2.00		0.00	MXVCE TOL	20.00
PROF DIA	2.00		0.00	DCM CORR	20.00
DEPTH MS	0.00		0.00	FS CORR	0.00
LE/HT PB	0.00		0.00	PRNT TYP	0.00
BEAM PB	0.00		0.00	PRNTCNST	0.00
PC CAD	0.00		0.00	PASSAGE	0.00
PC MAX SP	0.00		14.00		2.00
PROP PLY	0.00		0.00		
STSEL TYP	0.00		0.00		
EMEL TYP	0.00		0.00		

SPECIAL PAYLOAD INPUT

WT GRP	VCL GRP	WT	VCG NU	VCG REF	AREA SUP	AREA MULL
					STEEL	ALUMINUM
					SUPSTMT	PORT STD

[illegible]

[illegible]

RESULTS--DISC WEIGHT LISTING CONTINUED

[illegible]

PROGRAM CALLS	TELEPHONE CALLS
1	6
2	1
3	2

APPENDIX B
GLOBAL CATALOG

<u>GLOBAL</u>	<u>FORTTRAN</u>	<u>DEFINITION LOCATION NAME</u>
1	DISPFL	Full Load Displacement, tons
2	Vsus	Maximum Sustained Speed, knots
3	Vend	Endurance Speed, knots
4	ENDUR	Endurance Range, naut. mi.
5	LBP	Length Btwn Perpendiculars, ft.
6	L/B	Length to Beam Ratio
7	B/H	Beam to Draft Ratio
8	Cp	Prismatic Coefficient
9	Cx	Midship Section Coefficient
.		
.		
.		
77	G1	DISPFL/DPTRY - 1.0
78	G2	CGFLD/KGTRY - 1.0
79	G3	2.0/BTR - 1.0
80	G4	BTR/4.0 - 1.0
81	G5	-R/10.0
82	G6	0.48/Cp - 1.0
83	G7	Cp/0.70 - 1.0
84	G8	0.5/SLRAT - 1.0
85	G9	0.001/Cv - 1.0

APPENDIX B
GLOBAL CATALOG

<u>GLOBAL</u>	<u>FORTTRAN</u>	<u>DEFINITION LOCATION NAME</u>
86	G10	Cv/0.006 - 1.0
87	G11	SLRAT/2.0 - 1.0
88	G12	-1.0
89	G13	RSSV/DHV - 1.0
.		
.		
.		
2501		

Note: Elements 2-76 and 90-2501 are contained in the S vector described in Chapter II. Only those of interest to the thesis have been listed.

APPENDIX C
NOMENCLATURE

α^*	Move Parameter
BTR	Beam to Draft Ratio
B	Beam at Midship Section, ft.
BM	Metacentric Radius, ft.
B/H	Beam to Draft Ratio
Ca	Transverse Moment of Inertia Coefficient
CASDAC	Computer-aided Ship Design and Construction
Cb	Block Coefficient
CGFLD	VCG @ Full Load Displacement, ft.
Cp	Prismatic Coefficient
Cr	Residual Resistance Coefficient
Cv	Volumetric Coefficient
Cwp	Waterplane Coefficient
Cx	Midship Section Coefficient
DISPFL	Full Load Displacement, long tons
DHV	Deck House Volume, ft ³
DPTRY	Displacement Estimate, long tons
F0	Freeboard at Station 0, ft.
F10	Freeboard at Station 10, ft.
F20	Freeboard at Station 20, ft.
FSCORR	Free Surface Correction Factor, ft.

APPENDIX C NOMENCLATURE

$G_1()$	Constraint Values
GM	Metacentric Height, ft.
GM/B	Ratio of Metacentric Height to Beam
H	Full Load Draft, ft.
KB	Height of Center of Bouyancy, ft.
KG	Height of Center of Gravity, ft.
KGTRY	KG Estimate, ft.
LBP	Length Between Perpendiculars, ft.
L/B	Length to Beam Ratio
OBJ	Objective Function
q	Iteration Number
RSSV	Required Superstructure Volume, ft ³
<u>S</u>	Search Direction
S()	Array for Storing Ship Specifications
SHP	Shaft Horsepower
SLRAT	Speed-Length Ratio
VCG	Vertical Center of Gravity, ft.
Vsus	Maximum Continuous Sustained Speed, kts.
<u>X</u>	Design Variable Vector

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